BOMBAY COURIER.

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IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER are meant and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

IN Consequence of the essential repairs which have been found necessary at Parel, the celebration of His Majesty's Birth day will not take place on the 23d Instant, as had been intended.

GEORGE F. UPTON,
Private Secretary.

Parel, 6th April, 1831. [38]

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Tolls leviable on Cattle, and vehicles passing the Bhore ghaut, by virtue of Section 1. Reg. IX of 1830, will be collected in future under the Superintendence of the Principal Collector in the Concan, instead of that of the Junior Principal Collector of Poona.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council.

THOMAS WILLIAMSON.
Sec. to Gov.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
4TH APRIL 1831. [30]

જાહેર નામુ

એવું જે ઢોર તથા જાનવર તથા કરેક જાતની ગાડી બીરધાટના રશતા ઉપર થી જશે આવશે તે ઉપર શને ૧૬ ૩૦ ના ૮ માં ફાએદાની ૧ લી કલમમાં દશાતુરી લેવી લખીછે તે દશાતુરી વશુલ કરવાનું ફામશ્રી પુણાના જુનીઅર પરેનશીપાલ ફાલેકટર શાફેબના હાથમાં શોપું હતું તે ફામ આજપઢી જબે કુકુણના પરેનશીપાલ ફાલેકટર શાફેબ ચલાવશે *

તારીખ ૪ માહે આપરેલ શન ૧૮૩૧

જશવી ચુકામ ચુબાજ *

I. M. G. ROBERTSON,
Actg. Dept. Per. Sec. to Govt.

મણીર મજ

જેનજે ગુરેઢોરે જમપરે પઘર નછેચ્યા ગાડ્યા જેરઘાવચે રસ્યા જે મતીજ ઐતીજ ત્યાંજપર જન ૧૮૩૦ ચે નપ્રે ચયપ્યાચે પછી જે મજ્યંત ઉણીજે પઘે ત્યાપ્રમણે ચ સ્તુમી ઘ્યાપયાચી તી ચસ્તુમી પછી જ મજ્યાચે ચમ જીમ્યા પુપે છે જીજ ઊનીજર પ્રીનજીપાજ ચજેમ ગર જાછેચ યાંજમડે જોજ્જે છેતે તે ચમ યાપુઢે જીમ્ન ચેંમપ છેજીજ પ્રીનજીપાજ ચજેમગર જાછેચ ચાજ જીનીજ

તા ૪ ચછે ફપ્રીજ જ ૧૮૩૧ ઈજની ઊા ઊચઈ

R. MONEY,
Acting Per. Sec. to Gov.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.
No. 268 OF 1831.
TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
FINANCE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday next, the 11th inst. at [illegible]oon, and thereafter until the whole be [illegible]posed of, tenders will be recorded at [illegible] Office, for Bills on the principal [illegible]ector of Surat, payable at that sta[illegible]n even sums, to the extent of from six Lacs of Rupees.

J. WEDDERBURN,
Account. Gen.

[illegible]BAY CASTLE,
[illegible]COUNT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
[illegible]April, 1831. [50]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That all Dogs found in any of the public Streets or Roads of this Island, or without the Compounds or Enclosures of the dwellings of their owners, between the 15th of April, and the 15th May, will be destroyed by the Officers of the Police, conformably to Art. first, of Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation II. of 1813.

By Order of the Court of Petty Sessions.
B. NOTON,
Clerk.

BOMBAY,
PETTY SESSIONS OFFICE,
8th April 1831.
[52]

ખબર ઈીઆંખી આપીએચજે શરબે કુતરાં એ ગામનાં મોટા રશતા ઉપર અથવા ગલીમાં અથવા લોકોનાં ઘરોનાં વાડીના બાહાર મલશે તો તારીખ ૧૫ આપરીલ થકી તારીખ ૧૫ મે શ્રુધી પાલીશ આરીશના કનશટેબલો તથા માણશો ફોરટ પીટીશેશનના કુકમથી એ કુતરાં મારીનાખશે ને એ બાબત શન ૧૮૧૩ ના ક્રમ્યેદા ૨ નો કલમ પેકલી કુકમ કરમાંછે—તારીખ ૭ આપરીલ શન ૧૮૩૧ અંગરેજી *

મણીરકેર ચેતાં

કોનજે ઉર્ષ જમ્રી યા ગોપચે મેહે રસ્યાપર કચ્છ ગડનર્ષે પ જેમ્રાંચે ચમંચે પડ્યાંમછેર મીજ તીજતી તાજીકે ૧૬ ફપ્રીજ પાછી જ તાજીકે ૧૬ મે ઘર્યંત ચમ્રીજા ચે મનીજેઘજ ચચ્છ ચણર્ષે મેર ગ ઘોગેજેરા ચે કુજમ્મપસ્ન જા તરે ચસ્ન ચમ્રતીજ યાઘઘત ૭૫ ૧૮૧૩ ચા ઘ્રણ 2 મજમ ૧ લ્યાં ત કુજમ્મ મારૂમરીન્ન ઘછે તાજીકે ૭ ફપ્રીજ ૭૫ ૧૮૩૧ ઈજની

LIST of UNCLAIMED LETTERS
IN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

1. Lieut. Westbrook,	Bombay
1. Coatte Ram Surmy Naidoo	ditto
1. Ramah Bhaguth	ditto
1. Shaikon Chapsopue	ditto
1. Persian Letter	ditto
1. Hajeemeya Caswell Machant	ditto
1. Latta Mozwaer	ditto

F. BOURCHIER,
Post Mr. Genl.

BOMBAY,
GENL. POST OFFICE,
1st April, 1831. [48]

LIST OF EUROPE UNCLAIMED LETTERS
IN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

1 Captain Humphrey Lyons.
1 M. Larkin, Esq. Civil service.
1 Metcalfe Larkin Esq,
1 Henry Clinton Esq. Bt. Captain 20th. Regiment of Infantry.
1 Mr. E. Evans, 3rd off[illegible]p Cornwallis
7 Lord. T[illegible]'s Ship Sotha[illegible]

[illegible]CHIER,
[illegible] *General.*

BOMBA[illegible]
GENERAL POST [illegible]E,
8th, April, 1830 [49]

NOTICE is hereby given that on Sunday next, the 10th Instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. will be put up by public Outcry, the Houses belonging to the late JERONIMO MONTEIRO Situte at Umbarcary near the Jail.

Bombay 7th April 1831.
[37]

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office until 12th o'clock on Friday the 15th Instant, for the Supply, repair, and making up of Casks, Tubs, &c. &c. required by the Commissariat Department for a period of two years, from the 1st day of May 1831, every information regarding which may be obtained at this office.

H. HOLLAND.
1st Asst. Commissary Genl.

BOMBAY
ASSIT. COMMY. GEN. OFFICE.
2D APRIL, 1831.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON Friday, the 13th May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the Agricultiral and Horticultural Society will hold their next meeting in The Native Education Society's Rooms, for the exhibition of Mangeos and other fruits, and of Vegetables and other products of the Soil, and for awarding premiums to the Cultivators of such as may be judged deserving.

J. VAUPELL,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
5th April, 1831. [31]

AVISO.

NA SESTA feira 13 de Maio seguinte as 10 horas A. M. hade-se ajuntar a assemblea da Sociedade AGRICULTURAL e HORTICULTURAL nas Casas da Sociedade de Nativa Educação, para houver de exibir Mangas e outras frutas, junto com Verduras e outras productos da terra, e repartir premios pellos Cultivadores que se prorarem merecedores.

J. VAUPELL,
Secretario.

BOMBAIM,
5 de April, 1831.

જાહેર ખબર

તારીખ ૧૩ મી આવતા મેએ મહીનાની શુક્રવારને દીને બપોરનાં ૧૦ કલાકને અમલે એગારી કલટીકુરાલ તથા ફારટીકલ ટીકુરાલ શોશાએટી નેટીવ એકીકુકેશન શોશાએટીઓ કેરી તથા બીજા મેવા તથા તરકારીઓ તથા પાકની બીજી વશતુઓજે અતરેની લોએ ઉપર થાએછે તે જોવાને શાકુ તથા જેજે ખેડુતોને ઇનામો આપવાં ઘટે તેહોને આપવા શાકુ પોતાની બીજી મીટીગ ભરશે * શ્રી ચુમબજ્જની તારીખ ૫ મી આપરેલ ૧૮૩૧ } જે—વાપેલ શક્રેતારી

જ્યાહિરાત

પુઢિલ મહિના મેચી તારીખ ૧૩ વીસ શુક્રવારિં સકાળિં દાહા વાજ નાં જીરાઈત વ બાગાઈત મંડળીચી દુસરી સભા હૈદશાબા મંડળીચે ખોળિંત ભરણાર આણિ આંબે વ ઈતર ફળે વ ભાડ્યા વ ઘા ભુમીત દુસરે કાંહી ઉત્પન્ન જાલે અસેલ તે પાહુન જે પસંત પડેલ ત્યાચે લાવણારા સ ઇનામ દેયાચે ઠરાવણાર મુકામ મુંબઈ તા ૫ આપરેલ સા ૧૮૩૧ જાવોપેલ સાહેબ ચીટણીવીશ સઈ

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—that six Arab Horses, a pearl necklace, and a few other articles will be sold by public auction at this office on Monday next the 11th Instant, at 12 o'clock, on the Hon'ble Company's account.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. C. BRUCE.
Genl. Pay Master.

BOMBAY,
GENL. PAY OFFICE
8th April 1831. [55]

GRAND BOMBAY LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1ST. DRAWING.

75 Prizes at 75 Rs. each....	By. Rs.	5,625

2D. DRAWING.

50 Do. at 50 Rs. each....	„ „	2,500

3D. DRAWING.

1 Prize of Bombay.. ....Rs.		5,000
1 do. do. do..... „		3,000
1 do. do. do..... „		2,000
1 do. do. do..... „		1,000
1 do. do. do..... „		500
1 do. do. do..... „		300
1 do. do. do..... „		200
1 do. do. do..... „		125
95 do. do. at 50 Rs. each..		4,750
		16,875
228 Prizes.		
772 Blanks	By. Rs.	25,000

1000 Tickets.

Tickets 30 Rs. each.

The first drawing of the above Lottery will take place on the 1st August, 1831. The Second drawing on the 15th of the same month; and the Third drawing on the 1st of September next, 1831.

Notice will be given of time and place of drawing. Applications for Tickets to be made to CRUSTNATH NARRONJEE, at the Office of Dhackjee Dadajee in the Fort.

N. B. If the Tickets should not be all disposed of by the prescribed time, the drawing will be post poned, of which due notice will be given.

[62]

THE Annual General Meeting of the Bombay [illegible] Education Society, will be held at [illegible] o'clock on Tuesday the 12th inst. at the Society's Rooms on the Esplanade.

The attendance of all the Friends and Subscribers to the Society is particularly requested. The Right Honorable the Governor will take the Chair.

R. MONEY,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
8th April, 1831. [47]

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION, for Probate of the last Will and Testament of NOWROSJEE HORMUSJEE BATTA, late of Bombay, Parsee deceased, hath been made to the Supreme Court of Judicatnre at Bombay, to be granted to NEWAZBOYE widow, and AWABOYE, the daughter of the said Nowrosjee Hormusjee Batta deceased, the Executrixes named in the said will, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.---Dated, 8th day of April, 1831.

PATCH,
PROCTOR.

[53]

જાહેર ખબર

નવરોજજી હોરમજજી બાહાનાં છેલા વીલ અગર વશીઅતનામાંનો અમલ તીઆર લેવા શાકુ શ્રી ચુંબજ્જની જુડીકેટરની શુપરીમ કોરટમાં નવાજબાજ વીઢવા તથા આબાંબાજ તે મરનાર નવરોજજી હોરમજજી બાહાની છોકરી એ બાજબાઈને એ મરનારનાં વીલમાં વકીલાટણો ઠરવીઆછે તે શાકુ અરજ કીધોછે જે હુમુને અલે એ બાશતે શરબે લોકોને જકોજ એનાં બાબશતા હોએ તેનાંઓને જાહેર થાએ—તારીખ ૮ મી આપરેલ ૧૮૩૧ * પા ચ

વકીલ.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HODAH RAGOWJEE Banksally, having contracted with Mrs. RITA BARRETO, for the purchase of an Oart belonging to her called "Upry," situate at Mahim, any person or persons having any claim or demand by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise, on the said oart, are requested to make the same known to the said Hodah Ragowjee within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded thereform.

[45] *Bombay, 8th April*, 1831.

MESSRS. J. COCKBURN AND CO. in offering their grateful acknowledgements to their numerous friends and patrons for the very liberal encouragement they have received, beg to assure them, that no efforts will be spared to execute faithfully, and literally, every Commission with which they may be favored, whatever may be the discription of Article required.

Messrs. J. C. and Co. take this opportunity to remind the Public of the many favorable changes their experience has enabled them to make in the conduct of their Agency, especially by the removal of all risk in commissioning goods from England through them; as by their late arrangements, they are now enabled to guarantee the quality, on arrival in India, of all articles contained in their printed list of Table Supplies, including Beer *from the House of Ind and Smith*, and only excepting the Ale from other Houses in Cask and bottle; and Hams:—as also the quality and correctness of pattern of every article contained in their printed circular list of Military appointments.

Regimental Messes and Individuals may, therefore, by intrusting Messrs. J. C. and Co. with their orders for Quarterly, half yearly, or annual supplies, be certain of always being furnished with the very best articles, at the most reasonable London rates, and thereby avoid the uncertainty of prices in India, and also ensure a certainty of Supply, which in many instances cannot otherwise be relied on.

Messrs. John Gilder and Co. have always on hand a stock of their best Wines and Spirits, which can be procured by Messes, and Gentlemen at the most reasonable prices.

Messrs. J. C. and Co. beg to intimate, that they will be happy to act as agents, in the receipt and disposal of Remittances of every description, Presents to friends, &c., to Individuals in India who may favor them with their confidence: in the making of the former, every facility and assistance will be afforded by their agents Messrs. J. Gilder and Co.

[redacted] reference
Agency may be obtained Bombay.
to Messrs. J. Gilder and Co.
11 New Broad St 1830.
London, 9th Octobe

SYSTEME THEORI-PRATIQUE,
POUR ENSEIGNER ET APPRENDRE LA LANGUE FRANCAISE.

Monsieur Durand begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay, that he intends to publish, by subscription, his SYSTEME THEORI-PRATIQUE, for teaching and learning the French Language. Extensive vocabularies illustrating the difficulties of substantives, adjectives, and other parts of speech; all French verbs reduced to four conjugations will form the first part of this work. An easy and simplified Syntax, with phrases and conversations adapted to every rule, which are reduced to as few as possible, will form the second. A third part will comprise, LE LECTEUR FRANCAIS, ou Recueil de Morceaux Choisis des meilleurs auteurs; le PARNASSE FRANÇAIS, composé de pieces tirées de Voltaire, Racine, Corneille, Crebillon, Rousseau, &c. &c. &c. The new orthography, as approved lately by the ACADEMIE DE PARIS, will be strictly adhered to throughout this book. Mons. Durand flatters himself that his collection will be found the most extensive ever presented to the public; and makes bold to say, that any person who has a slight knowledge of the French pronunciation, though debarred of a French teacher, will be able to learn, by this method, with ease and facility, a language which makes such a shining part of a liberal education throughout the civilised world, that no one can be accounted well educated unless he is acquainted with it.

A list of subscriptions is opened at the Courier Office, and others will be found in several private families for ladies and gentlemen who wish to reward the labour of the author, by becoming subscribers to it for any number of copies they will be pleased to take. [35]

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,---That HORMOJEE COOVERJEE, Constable, has bargained with EDULJEE BYRAMJEE Lalley, to Sell his Dwelling House with its ground situated in Town, at Borah Bazar, near the House of Sett SORABJEE MANICKJEE, if any person or persons, have any claim or demand on the said premises, he, she, or they, are requested to make the same known to the said purchaser in PURSOTAM CHIMAJEE'S Street within 14th days, or otherwise they will be precluded.---Dated, the 9th April, 1831. [51]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That PESTONJEE DORABJEE MERJEE of Bombay, Parsee, has contracted with JUGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, to dispose of his stable with its ground, together with the vacant ground behind it which he had purchased in the Sheriff's sale situated without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the oart called Chundnywady, and in the neighbourhood of a stable of BORAH PEERKHAN TYABJEE, if any person, or persons, have any claim or demand thereon by way of mortgage or inheritance or otherwise, he, she, or they, are hereby required to make the same known to the purchaser within 14 days from the date hereof, after which no claims whatsoever shall be admitted.

[57] *Bombay, 7th April*, 1831.

WEDNESDAY Next, the 13th Instant, FRITH BOMANJEE & CO. will expose for sale by public auction, as usual at their Rooms, a varied assortment of Goods, comprizing, Silver Spoons, Forks, Egg Boiler, and several articles of Plated ware, Glass ware, cotton, and woolen piece Goods, Imitation Shawls, Flannel, China Chests of drawers, saddlery and Harness, and numerous other articles.

AT NOON.

Several English Grey hounds, and any Horses, Carriages, or cattle that may offer. [54]

FOR Sale, a Gray Arab Saddle Horse, 6¼ years old, sound and quiet.

A Gray Arab Colt, high cast, near 14½, would make a capital charger or Lady's Horse, being of fine temper and paces.

Apply to FRITH BOMANJEE and CO. [42]

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.---MESSRS. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. are authorized to expose to public action on Tuesday the 19th Instant, that well known and desirable risidence situated at Breach Candy, late the property of E. C. MORGAN, Esq. The ground lease, upwards of ten years of which yet remains unexpired, may be seen at Messrs. Frith Bomanjee and Co's. rooms.

The Sale will take place at 5 o'clock in the evening on the Premises, and possession will be given of the property on payment of the purchase money. [41]

SATURDAY, Tuesday the 9th Instant, FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. will Sell, by public action, a large assortment of Cut and Plain Glass Ware, Vase Lamps, Cabin Lamps, Plated Candlesticks, and Shades, Cruet Frames, Hookah Bottoms, &c. &c. &c. [43]

FOR Sale by Auction.---BECK & CO on Tuesday next 12th current, will put up for public sale, and sell chiefly without limit, the following varied collection of goods, viz. a case of Cotton Stockings and Socks, an Invoice of Piece Goods, comprising Europe Long Cloths, Madapollams, Sheeting, Russia Duck, and Furniture Chintzes of fashionable Patterns, Cambay Carpets of sizes, Europe Bed Ticken, fifteen boxes of Cochin wax Candles, 50 Cotton Umbrellas, 50 boxes of genuine and 100 boxes of imitation manilla Segars, 24 boxes of Ginger & Citron Preserves, Feather Fans, Salted Herrings and Salmons in Jars, a few boxes of Gunpowder Tea, 50 Pewter Tea Pots, capital large sized Telescopes, 50 Reams of French, Portuguese and English Foolscap Paper, Europe Quills, 50 dozens of Hodgson's Beer, Sundry cut and plain Glass ware, Double and single Branch Plated Wall Shades, Sherry and Port, Europe bottled, a variety of useful Household Furniture, at 1 P. M. a few serviceable Saddle and Draught Horses, meriting attention.

Forbes Street, 9th April, 1831. [59]

BECK AND CO. Have lately received for sale the undermentioned assortment of choice goods vizt. Fresh Salmon in large and small Cannisters, anchovy Paste, Brandy fruits, and Raspberry Vinegar, 3 pairs of large sized Pier Glasses, Glass bottom Hanging Lamps, sets of Seed Coral complete, a small Invoice of Gentlemens and Boys black and Drab Beaver Hats, 2 bunches of fine seed Coral, Seidlitz and Soda Powders, in convenient packages, Peppermint, Ginger and Cinnamon Lozenges, Capital Manilla Straw Hats, Smyth's and Bristow's Lavender water, fine and cold drawn Castor Oil, Patent shot of all numbers, a few dozens of fine old Sherry, Port, Lisbon, and Brandy, French Clarets, Noyeau, Burgundy, &c. and Hodgson's ripe Pale ale.-- *Forbes Street, 9th April*, 1831. [60]

A CARD.—A gentleman having a little Leisure time on his hands, will be happy to paint Miniatures at Moderate Charges, and also give instructions in Miniature Painting and Landscape Drawing.

Apply to Messrs. BECK and CO. where Specimens may be Seen.

Bombay, 9th. April, 1831 [61]

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, Will Sell by public auction on Monday next the 11th Instant, at their Rooms, Sundry Articles of Furniture, Consisting of Tables, Chairs, Lamps, Wallshades, Glass, Queen's ware, Books, various articles of Gilt Jewellery, &c. &c. [56] *Bombay, 9th April*, 1831.

FOR Sale, the Schooner INSPECTOR, formerly the property of MR. JAMES TAYLOR. Price 2500 Rupees. [40]

FOR SALE, a LARGE SINGLE POLED TENT, nearly new, ready pitched, at Mahablishwar, Price Rs. 125. Enquire of Shapoorjee, Parsee Shopkeeper, at Mahablishwar. [33]

FOUND, on the Breach Candy Road, a large brindled Dog, which appeared to have strayed some distance. The owner may have him again on application at this office. [46] *Bombay, 8th April*, 1831.

LOST, on 12th March at Wargaum, on the Poonah road, a Brown and white English Spaniel, answers to the name of *Dash*, whoever may find and will bring the same to Messes. FRITH and BOMANJEE will be handsomely rewarded. [36]

LOST, between the Fort and Bycullah, a Military Cocked Hat and Plume, whoever will bring the same to the Courier Office shall be rewarded if required. [70] *Bombay, 8th April*, 1831.

TO FAMILIES.

FOR SALE, by Private contract on Moderate Terms, Two commodious Teak Bungalows, now standing on the Esplanade, for Particulars Apply at the Office of E. C. MORGAN, Esq. Solicitor, Rampart Road. [71]

A CARD.---A respectable young man (a European,) who has served an apprenticeship as Apothecary in India, and has had considerable practice, would be glad to engage with the Captain of a vessel as Clerk and Surgeon's Assistant. He is not particular as to destination, but England would be preferred. Address A. B. Courier Office. [39]

JUST PUBLISHED,---And for sale at Messrs. Beck and Co's, also at the American Mission Press, (at half a Rupee per copy,) "Observations on Papers intituled, An Inquiry into the causes of the long continued stationary condition of India and its Inhabitants, with a brief examination of the leading principles of two of the most approved revenue systems of British India. By a Civil Servant of the Hon'ble East India Company. London, 1830. p. p. 132." [44] *Bombay, 9th April*, 1831.

ALL persons having claims on the Estate of the late Lieut. G. Middleton of the H. C. M. are requested to forward the same to Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO. by the 30th April next, after which date they will not be attended to in this country. [63] *Bombay, 9th April*, 1831.

TO BE LET,—A Small Warehouse and Large Stables in Apollo Street. Apply to Messrs Jehang er Nasserwanjee & Co. opposite Government House. *9th April*, 1831. [64]

FOR Sale on Commission, at Eduljee Framjee's Shop on the green, a small stock of real Manilla Cheroots, of the latest arrival, by the ship Sir Charles Malcolm, Captain Tudor, from China. [58]

JUST published, No. XI. of the ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE—Co[redacted]NTS.—1. Antelope Coursing.—2. Sn[redacted]oting.—3. Tour by Nosing Tom.—[redacted] Meeting.—5. Scale of W[redacted]Plates.—6. Sport Nes[redacted]y Report. —8. On t[redacted] and their Remedies.[redacted]e Nugger Pack.—10.[redacted] 11. Song. —12. Stallions for England.—13. The Poona Races.—14. Song.—15. Second Dhoolia Meeting.—16. The Miseries of Hog Hunting.—17. To the Editor of the O. S. M.—18. The Regatta.

SELECTION.

Chamois Hunting.—Races to Come. Racing Calendar. [65]

FOR SALE.---The Indian Calendar for 1831. Price 2 rupees and a half. [66]

FOR SALE.—At the Courier Office

Bombay Calendars for 1830 and 1831	5 0 0
Indian Calendar for 1831	2 2 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,	0 2 0
Ditto Interest Bonds,	0 2 0
Do. Policies,	1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,	0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,	0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,	0 2 0
Plans of the Island,	1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary	5 0 0
Insolvent Debtors' Act	3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms. [33]

Freight for Opium.

THE well known Barque JAMESINA, of 393 Tons Burthen, Captain Hector, will sail for Lintin in all April. For particulars enquire of Messrs. Remington and Co. [67]

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 2d April, 1831.

No. 128. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract (paragraphs 2 ad 8) of a Military letter, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 8th of September last, to the address of the Supreme Government be published in General Orders, and that the Regulation therein sanctioned have effect at this Presidency from the 1st Proximo.

Para. 2, Having carefully conside ed the several Memorials from the Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of your Establishment which you have transmitted to us with your letter of 23d October 1829, together with the observations of the several Members of your Government upon them, we have come to the following Resolutions.

3d, That every Surgeon in charge of a Regiment of Cavalry or Infantry, European or Native, or of a Battalion of Artillery, Horse or Foot, be allowed, in addition to the Pay and Regimental allowances of a Captain in the Corps with which he may serve, a consolidated Medical Staff Salary of three hundred Rupees (300) per Month which is to cover the expense he may incur in visiting Patients.

4th, That every Assistant Surgeon having the same charge be allowed, in addition to pay and Regimental allowances of a Lieutenant in the Corps in which he may serve, a Consolidated Staff Salary of one hundred and sixty five (165) Rupees a Month, which is Equally to cover the expense of visiting Patients.

5th. That every Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon in charge of a Regiment of European Cavalry or Infantry, or Battalion of European Artillery, be granted, in addition to his other allowances, 25 Rupees per mensem, for every hundred Europeans under his charge.

6th. That every Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon in charge of European or Native Troops not attached to his own Regiment, be granted an allowance of twenty five Rupees (25) per Month for every hundred Europeans and twelve Rupees Eight Annas (12 8) per Month, for every hundred Natives.

7th, We also authorize you to grant to Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of Civil stations a proportionate allowance for the number of Irregular Troops under their charge, in addition to their present Civil Salaries.

8th, These Resolutions are equally applicable to the Establishments of Madras and Bombay, and we desire that they be brought into operation at all the Presidencies on the same day, within two Months of your receipt of this Dispatch.

Bombay Castle, 2d April, 1831.

No. 129. Surgeon Robert Wallace, of the Medical Establishment, has returned to his duty, without prejudice to his rank by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Bombay 20th March, 1831.

Bombay Castle, 5th April, 1831.

No. 130. Pascoal de Piedade, First Native Assistant, in the Hospital of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, is transferred to the Pension List on Rupees (15) fifteen per month.

No. 131. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a Pension of six rupees a month to the Widow of the late Joseph Thomson, 2d Native Hospital Assistant of the Veteran Battalion, until further orders.

No. 132. At the recommendation of the Major General Commanding the Forces the following temporary arrangement is cofirmed.

Lieutenant V. F. Kennett, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter, during the absence of Lieutenant Parry, on leave.

No. 133. Lieutenant C. B. Raitt, of the 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 6th April, 1831.

No. 134. Lord George Thynne, is admitted to the Service, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment. Date of Arrival at Bombay, 20th March 1831.

No. 135. At the recommendation of the Major General Commanding the Forces the following appointments are made.

3d Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign A. M. Haselwood, to be Quarter Master and Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language vice King deceased.—Date of Appointment 24th March 1831.

Marine Battalion.

Ensign T. M. Dickinson, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Quarter Master and Interpreter in the Hindoostanee and Mahratta Languages, vice Haselwood,—Ditto Do.

Supernumerary Lieutenant A. Morison, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, is admitted on the effective strength from the 24th March 1831, vice King deceased.

Bombay Castle, 6th April, 1831.

No. 136.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe for the benefit of their health.

Colonel P. Delamotte, 3d Regiment Light Cavalry.

Captain C. Watkins of the Regiment of European Infantry.

Lieutenant R. F. Bourchier of 4th Regiment Native Infantry.

Bombay Castle, 7th April, 1831.

No. 137.—Ensign H. S. Gunter of [redacted] Regiment Native Infantry being declared [redacted] of performing the active duties of his profession, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that he be transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

No. 138.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed.

Lieutenant Colonel F. Farquharson of the [redacted] Regiment to assume the Command of the Troops at Deesa, as the Senior officer at the station from the 1st February last, during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Litchfield.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

Lieutenant A. P. LerMessuier of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry to be acting Adjutant to a field Detachment, consisting of upwards of 400 Rank and file, from the date of its March from Baroda.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
JOHN BAX,
Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.
15th March, 1831.

James Sutherland Esq. Chief Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Courier.

SIR,

The liberality of Sentiment, which induced you to give access in your paper to the letter of Pro Bono Publico, leads me to hope, that my humble efforts to draw the attention of your military readers, to a subject as vitally important to the interest and welfare of the army, as the loyalty of that army is to the stability of our empire in India, will also meet with your encouragement.

I wish to advocate the necessity and Policy of greater exertion on the part of every officer, to preserve the confidence and affections of the native Soldiery, than appears of late years to have influenced us in our intercourse with them; since it is with feelings of deep regret I observe the link which hitherto so firmly united the men to their officers gradually becoming more slender, owing to the apathy and inattention too generally evinced by the latter towards the comfort and conciliation of the former.

I can only attribute this now too general heedlessness on our part to an ignorance of the value of the native army emanating from a long period of peace which has accustomed us to look upon the Soldier as a mere automaton of use only for *Parade and show*, instead of viewing him in his true light as our actual supporter and brave comrade, which he has always proved in the hour of danger and difficulty.

I assert with the confidence of long experience, and an intimate acquaintance with the natives of every caste, that a body more pliable by kindness, or more faithful when attached, does not exist, but the increasing *fashion* of inattention and apathy, (as if it were ungentlemanly to evince any regard for our duty or the prejudices of those under us) must undermine the attachment of the soldier, and subject him to be tampered with by our enemies at a time when our very existence depends on their fidelity.

Should any efforts to shake off our control be attempted by the various states alluded to by Pro Bono Publico, which as he too truly observes are only kept in subjection *vi et armis*, their ranks would immediately be swelled by the disaffected, a class I fear by no means numerically small,—no longer (as at Barcilly some years ago) a tumultuous rabble to be dispersed by a single *attached* provincial corps, but now (having benefitted by experience, and being disciplined by those we have driven from our ranks, who also would omit no opportunity or effort to tamper with their former comrades sent to oppose them,) their first efforts might be crowned with success, and any reverse to our arms however partial, would deeply undermine that supremacy said to be founded on the opinion of our invincibility; the flimsy veil once withdrawn, the preservation of our power in India would be ever a continued struggle.

Pro Bono Publico advocates the policy of the re-establishment of our former numerical strength, without presuming to canvass the wisdom of our superiors in weakening and disheartening our army, thus strengthening our secret enemies at a time when every thing denotes an approaching crisis. I merely address my comrades with a view of calling their attention to the imperative duty of every officer, however elevated or humble his rank, to exert that ardent and laudable zeal for the interests and welfare of those under them, which alone can maintain the adherance of the native army, and *on which solely* our own security rests.

The supposition that our sway over this mighty Empire is upheld by *opinion*, is altogetion falacious—it is too palpable our actual power is in the strength of the native army, which consists in its attachment to the European Officers; to impress upon young officers this fact is the object of my letter, and in the hope that my honest endeavour may draw forth the aid of my most talented brethern, on this, and other subjects of vital importance; should I however be disappointed in this expectation, I shall continue to exert my humble efforts in the cause.

AN OLD OFFICER.

To the Editor of the Courier.

SIR,

As many Gentlemen who would be anxious to give to the Society their researches into the literature, &c. of the East, may not know on what subjects papers have been transmitted home, I send a you list of papers selected by a late Committee, which have been copied and are now ready to be sent by the first ship to England.

I am Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
R. MONEY,
Sec. to the Bombay Branch of the R. A. S.

LIST OF PAPERS RECEIVED BY THE LITERARY SOCIETY OF BOMBAY SINCE THE SELECTION MADE FOR THE 3D VOLUME OF ITS TRANSACTIONS, AND ABOUT TO BE FORWARDED TO THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

No. 1. Professor Rask on the Zend language, and the Zendevesta, Read 29th January, 1822.
2. A Paper from Mr. Henderson containing some observations on the Mineralogy of the Western half of Cutch. Read, 30th April, 1823.
3. Notes on the Agriculture of the Cheroter in Goojerat, by Lieutenat P. M. Melville. Read, 30th of April, 1828.
4. A Paper containing an account of the Jains of Goojerat and Marwar, by Lieut. Colonel Miles. Read, 29th June, 1825.
5. A Paper containing remarks on a mistake of the Baron DeSacy's in his "Memoir sur les Inscriptions et les Monumens de Nakshi Rustum," by R. C. Money Esq. with the drawing of a marble fragment in his possession, found at the ruins of Babylon. Read, 31st October, 1827.
6. The following papers were presented by Major Skyes—On the indentity of the personal ornaments of the Bod, Sculptured figures and those of the people called Binjaries. Tradition, antiquities, and natural history of of the hill of Hurreechundurghur, in the Deccan. Inscriptions from the Bodh Caves near Joonur. Description of the Wild Dog of the Western Ghauts. Read, 29th Oct. 1828.
7. A Paper on a religious sect in Kuteh, denominated Kaprias, by R. Money. Read, 24th November, 1828.
8. A narrative of a journey to the Court of the Amiers of Scind, by Mr. Assistant Surgeon Barnes. Read 31st December, 1828.
9. Letter from Mr. Vaupell enclosing a paper of the late Dr. White, on the Dammer tree. Another letter from Mr. Vaupell of the late Dr. White, giving an account of a Jattra or fair near Surat. Read 28th April, 1828,
10. Some account of the Haleesura Silk worm of the Deccan, by Major Sykes.
11. A Supplementary Memoir to a Map of the Eastern Branch of the River Indus, by Capt. A. Burnes. Read, 25th Feb. 1829.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

RACES TO COME.

GUZERAT RACES, held at Ahmedabad, to commence on the 1st Tuesday in February 1832.

To be run on 1st day of the meeting.

A Sweepstakes for all Arabs, that have never started for Plate, Purse, match, &c, &c. 500 Rupees P. P. each Subscriber. Weight 8st. 4lb. 2 miles.

Already 5 Subscribers. To be closed on the 1st November 1831. Horses to be bonâ fide the property of the Subscribers.

The Guzerat Great Welter of Rupees 200 P. P. with 800 Rupees from the Fund for all Arabs, that have never won on any course. 11st. 7lb. Gentlemen Riders, once round the course, to be closed on 1st June, 1831.

Already 12 Subscribers.

To be run on the 2d day of the meeting.

A Sweepstakes of Rupees 500 from the Fund and Rupees 300 H. F. each Subscriber, for all Arabs, that have never won. Weight for age. Heats 2 miles.

To be closed on the 1st November. Four Subscribers or no Race.

Already 2 names down.

The claret stakes of Rupees 200, and Rupees 1000 from the Fund for all Arabs. Whim Weights. 14 hands and aged 9 stone. Heats 1½ miles to be closed on the 1st November.

2 Names down.

To be run on the 5th day of the meeting.

The Guzerat Little Welter of 150 Rupees P. P. with 500 Rupees from the Fund for all Arabs that never won before the 1st day of the meeting. The winner of the Great Welter excluded. Gentlemen riders, 11st. 7lb. R. C. Four names down.

H. G. BARNETT,
Secretary G. T.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

VESSELS NAMES.	COMMANDERS.	PORT.	DATE OF DISPATCH.
Jamesina	Hector.....	Lintin.....	in April.
Carron.....	Wilson.....	Lintin.....	in April.
Sir John Rae Reid.	Haig.....	London	1st May.
Cleveland.....	Havelock....	London ...	1st May.
Cumbrian.....	Blyth.....	London	10th April
Charles Kerr...	Brodie.....	Cape and.. London...	
Bolton	Clarkson.....	London	17th April.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—APRIL 9TH 1831.

Saturday	9	30
Sunday	10	09
Monday	11	15
Tuesday	11	51
Wednesday	0	02
Thursday	0	39
Friday	1	18

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 months sight at 1 | 8½ a 1 | 9½
Calcutta 30 days 165 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupe
Madras 30 days 101 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras Do.
Remittable Loan 140 B'y Rs: per 100 Sicca Do.
1825 5 per Cent 107 Do. Do. Do
1825 5 per Cent 110 Do. Do. Do.
1829 | 30 5 per Cent 107 Do. Do. Do.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Owing to the late important news from England, we have unfortunately delayed until too late, publishing the communication respecting the YATTRA *which we should otherwise have been happy to insert.*

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1831.

The Cumbrian we understand positively sails tomorrow for London, and offers a good opportunity for dispatching letters, which will be received at the office of Messrs. Remington and Co. until 12 o'clock on that day.

We were surprised during the week, by the appearance of a curious document called The *Bombay Gazette Extraordinary*; and should have considered it necessary to free ourselves from the charge it contains, if the object of the publication were not so very apparent. We have little doubt that it will assist in selling the pamphlet which is to appear from the press of that paper; but the nature of the matter it contains is so obviously similar to the contents of a hand bill, that we consider it needless to animadvert upon it further. At the same time we cannot help admiring the ingenuity of the device, which we believe has rarely if ever been practised here before, and will we have no doubt be generally appreciated as it deserves.

As we propose using every exertion in our power to issue the forthcoming number of the Sporting Magazine, during the first week in May, we shall feel much obliged to all who intend favouring us with contributions, if they will forward them on or before the 20th of this month.

We beg leave to remind our readers that a meeting at which the Right Hon'ble the Governor is expected to preside, will be held at three o'clock to day in the rooms of the Literary Society, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of promoting the objects of the Society of which we published a prospectus in last Saturday's paper.

Possessed as we are at this presidency, of so many advantages for giving effect to the proposed plan, we can scarcely doubt that it will meet with the most ample support and encouragement. The numerous individuals amongst us, both in the Military and Naval service, whose meritorious exertions have already added much to the science of Geography, cannot we think, avoid feeling strongly interested in a Society which promises so greatly to increase the value of their labours. From these and other considerations we are led to believe that the meeting will be extremely well attended, not only by those, who from their professional avocations are more peculiarly adapted for becoming members, but also by all who take a general interest in the promotion of scientific pursuits.

On Tuesday last the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Education Society was held in the Girls' School Byculla.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor was in the Chair. The Meeting was more fully attended than any former one; among those present, were the Chief Justice, and Lady Awdrey, Mr. Romer, Mr. Newnham, Mr. Sutherland, Major General Barns, Sir C. Malcolm, &c. &c.

The business of the Meeting commenced with some of the Classes of both Boys and Girls reading and exhibiting specimens of their writing, and the Girls their needle work, after which prizes were presented to the Children who had made the greatest proficiency in their learning.—Lady Awdrey presented the prizes to the Girls, and afterwards the Right Hon'ble the Governor to the Boys.

The general state of the School, and the appearance of the Children, afforded much satisfaction to all who were present; as a proof of the healthiness of the Children, there was only one case of sickness among the two hundred and forty who reside in the two Schools of the Society. After all the Prizes had been distributed and the Children had returned to their places, the national anthem of God save the King was sung by them.

The examination having been concluded, the Report of the Committee's Proceedings during the last year was read by the Secretary. The Report stated that twenty two Boys had been admitted into the School in the last year, and twenty two discharged, and that three had died, that at the end of the year there were in the Boys School one hundred and forty whole boarders, and fifty five day scholars; of those who had been discharged five had been apprenticed to joiners in the Dock Yard, and six to the East Indian Association at Phoolshair. During the latter part of the last year the Committee by the zealous exertions of Mr. Newel, the Master, had been enabled to instruct some boys in the very useful Trades of Tailor and Shoemaker, and very creditable specimens of their work were exhibited at the Meeting. Some very fair specimens of Book binding, done in the Boys School were also shown. The Committee hope by the introduction of these Trades not only to instruct the Boys in a way of earning their livelihood, but also that the Funds of the institution will be benefited by the work done in the School.

The number of Girls in the Female School, at the end of the year was one hundred, thirteen have been admitted, and eight discharged, and three have died.

In consequence of the return to England on account of sickness of Mrs. Neave, who came out from the National Society to superintend the School, Mrs. Berriman had been appointed the School Mistress, and was assisted by two of the elder Girls as Assistants, and the Directresses felt much satisfaction from the manner in which the Female Department was conducted.

The Funds of the Society are nearly in the same state as at the end of the preceding years, having a balance of Rs. 23 0 07 in its favour. The Annual Subscriptions during the year amounted to Rs. 7500, Benefactions to Rs. 2676. 2. 90; allowances from Government to the children of Soldiers to Rs. 8589 0 32; the friends of children have paid Rs. 5099 1 33 towards their maintenance; Rs. 188 3 20 was raised for work done in the Girls School, and on account of Sundries, Rs. 1316, 2 66; making the total Receipts Rs. 33,215 0 05.

The Payments on account of the Boys School amounted to Rs. 13 068 2 42; on account of the Girls, Rs. 10 190 2 68; to District Schools Rs. 332 2 22; for Sundry Expences including percentage on the colections Rs. 9930. 0. 20, making the total amount of Payments Rs. 33521 3 52. It was stated that notwithstanding some extraordinary expences the total Expenditwre amounts to Rs. 3669, 0, 96 less than for the preceding year for nearly the same number of Children. This Reduction had been effected principally by the zealous managemant of the Collector and Master Mr. Newel.

The Right Hon'ble the President in moving that the Report should be adopted and printed, expressed the gratification he had felt in witnessing the state and efficency of the Institution; His Lordship said that before his departure from England, his attention had been particularly called to it by the highly esteemed Founder of the Society Archdeacon Branes, who expressed a very warm interest in it. His Lordship concluded by stating that he should have great satisfaction in giving the Society his cordial support.

The thanks of the society were then voted to the Directresses, vice presidents, and other officers of the society for their countenance and assistance in conducting the affairs of the Institution.

A Resolution was proposed by Mr. Crawford, seconded by the Secretary that the managing committee be authorised to advance Rupees 10,000 towards the Building of a church at Byculla, either from Funds to be raised upon the old School ground in the Fort, or any other Funds at the disposal of the society. In bringing this motion before the meeting it was clearly shown that as the Expence of conveying 150 children to St. Thomas church, amounted to above Rs. 900 per annum; the advance of the above sum would occasion an Annual saving of Rs. 400. Mr. Crawford also pointed out the great accommodation that would be afforded to the Residents of Byculla and the neighbourhood by the erection of a church near the Central school.

It was stated to the meeting that the school ground in the Fort was worth near Rs. 40,000 if sold for Buildings, and that the sum of Rs. [illegible] had already been offered for it. The committee had lately received intimation of a Legacy of Rs. 7,000 having been left to the society.

Mr. Crawfords motion was carried unanimously.

The busines's of the meeting having been, concluded, Mr. Sutherland proposed, seconded by Sir C. Malcolm, that the thanks of the society be given to the Right Hon'ble the Governor for accepting the office of president, and for His Lordship's conduct in the chair.

His Lordship in ackowledging the warm expression of the meeting on this motion, stated the gratification he had felt not merely at the manner in which this motion had been received, but at the manner in which he had been received on all occassions by the society of this Presidency.

We have been requested to publish the following extract from Page 274 in the life of Captain Philip Beaver, R. N. who at the time it refers to was commodore on the Cape station. Our correspondent is a person who has taken a deep interest in the events connected with the trial of Captain Hawkins, and considers the example of so distinguished an officer as Captain Beaver, very much in favour of the course pursued by Captain Hawkins during his late cruise to the coast of Africa.

"Several of the officers having requested my permission to purchase, and of course liberate, each a boy; and conceiving that, in allowing it, I should be not only doing an act of incalculable benefit to the lads in question, but also furthering the intention of the British legislature. I sanctioned the measure. The prices varied from twelve to seventeen dollars, and having vacancies I put the purchases on the ship's Books, as boys of the third class."

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Ensign W. P. Wheatley 4th Regiment N. I. from Panwell.
Lieut. Walter Scott, Engineers from Seeroor.
Surgeon J. Edwards 2d M. Lt. Cav. from Jaulnah.
Lieut. J. Daniell, M. N. I. from Poonah.
Lieut. Dickinson, Engineers from Seeroor.
Brevet Capt. Curlin, H. M. 40th Regt. from Poonah.
Assist. Surg. J. M. Morris, 21st Regt. N. I. from Dessa.
Lieut. T. Maughan, 12th Regt. N. I. from Surat.
Ensign F. Westbrook, 18th Regt. N. I. from Neelgherry.

DEPARTURES.

Ensign W. G. Wheatley 4th N. I. to Panwell,
Lieut. J. Penney 1st Lt. Cav. to Neelgherry Hills'
Capt. G. Hutchison, 31st N. I. to Jaulnah,
Capt. Williamson, Nizam's Army to Aurungabad.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.

On Wednesday the 6th Instant at St. Mary's Church Poona, by the Reverend R. Ward M. A the Reverend Ambrose Goode, to Miss Mary Blaxland.

BIRTHS.

On Thursday, 24th March, The Lady of R. C. Money, Esq. of a daughter.

At Oojan, near Tabriz, on the 25th of December, Eliza, wife of Sir Henry Willock, K. L. S., of a son.

At Belgaum, on the 1st inst. the wife of Conductor Walker, Commissariat Department, of a daughter.

On the 2d instant the Lady of Charles Doveton Gilder Esq. of a son.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

April 3d, Portuguese Ship Don Manoel de Portugal N. R. de St. Anna, from China 4th Feb.

Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. Irwin and Child, J. M. Pinto Esq. J. X De Faria Esq.

April 4th. The Hon'ble Company's Brig of War Euphrates, William Denton Esq. Acting Com. from Bassadore, Muscat, and Cape Morebat, Bassadore 11th February, Muscat 25th February, Morebat 17th March 1831.

5th. French Ship La Nisida, B. Dourille, Master, from Bourbon, 17th January 1831.

Do. His Majesty's Ship Cruizer, John M. Laws Esq. Captain from Trincomalie, 5th March 1831, Madras and Pondichery.

8th. Ship Robert, J. Whitton, Master from Liverpool, 19th October 1830.

DEPARTURES.

April 1st. Ship Julia, Moossajee Hussaine Nacqudah to Bhownagger.

3d. Ship Hereford James Caddy Master to Liverpool.

Do. Ship Sumdany, Abboo Bucker, Master to Madras.

Do. Ship Golconda to China.

4th. Ship Hannah, Thos. J. Jackson, Master to China.

Passengers,—James Beatten Esq. 2 Parsees, 9 Servants and Clerk.

April 6th. Barque Edward and Eliza, F. Halse, Master, to Madras.

Do. Brig Rampertap, Sidey Belal, Naiquedah to Bhownugger.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Carron, Bolton, Clyde, Sir John Rae Reid, Cleveland, Robert.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Cornwallis, Sulimany, Francis Warden, Charlotte, Hormusjee Bomanjee, Helen, Byramgore, Lord Castlereagh, Cumbrian, Ann Edmonstone, Bannerman, Cadery, Pascoa, William, Hind, Glenelg, Newton, Fort, Jamesina, Futtay Sullam, Caledonia, Bombay Castle, Charles Forbes, Maackborn, Syrene, Sir Charles Malcolm, Dadaloy, Eliza, Discovery.

PORTUGUESE.—Cassadore, Conde de Ri Pardo, St. Francico de Pauolo, Esperanco, Angelica, Don Manoel de Portugal.

ARAB.—Jadul Rahimon, Fazarabany.

HON. COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship*—Hastings.

Do. Do. *Brig of War.*—Tigris, Euphrats.

Do. Do. *Schooner.*—Fly.

Do. Do.—*Steamer.*—Hugh Lindsay.

Do. Do.—*Sloop of War.*—Coote.

H. M. SHIPS.—Challenger, Southampton, Success, Cruizer.

FRENCH.—La Nisida.

MADRAS.

For the Madras Gazette, &c.

MR. EDITOR,

I think you want something, or rather somebody to enliven your pages a little—you seem in despair at the want of European news—nonsense—leave off musty politics now and then, and get a few smart Correspondents. Now, what would you give for such a Correspondent as I am?—You don't know, of course, till I try, and that is just what I am about to do. At all events something may be judged of by the hand, for I do not much care to disguise mine. The truth is, that the hand-writing of most of us, appears to be formed so much on the same model, that one is little better than a counterpart of the other.—Indeed I have heard some knowing gentlemen say the same of the whole sex. an assertion as little complimentary on the amiable versatility of our character, as creditable to your own boasted penetration.—*You*, indeed, the lords of the creation! presumptuous! And even if you were, are *we* not the ladies of the creation; aye, and more too,—are we not the arbiters of your fate, the rulers of your destiny, the source of all that is useful and agreeable in life, without whom you would soon be little better than your long eared brethren on the common?

Dear me, I run myself out of breath at the very idea of it—but come don't be angry my dear Editor, *you* are an exception you know; I would not ruffle your feathers for the world; on the contrary, I wish much to make myself very agreeable to you; so let me appear in your good graces and in your fairest types forthwith—and tell Mr. TWIGG to take care and correct my errors—*of the press.* I shall be a nice Correspondent—so lively—so agreeable—so full of life and spirit—so rich in scan—no, *not scandal*—anecdotes, amusing stories, scraps of poetry, and so forth.—The pages of the Gazette shall sparkle again with my flashes of wit and merriment, making the "darkness visible" which now overshadows your sombre pages a gay galaxy of brilliant stars. (Now that's pretty, my dear Editor, is it not?)

I think I now hear you enquire impatiently—"Pray, Madam what may be the purport and intention of this epistle of your's about nothing?" Solemn Sir, I crave your patience a little while I explain it—but I must do so, my dear Editor, in my own way—that is, I hope, in a very lady-like fashion—Well. Sir, you must know,—what indeed all the world knows, that your paper is so full of politics and other stupid stuff of the same kind, that it is, absolutely unreadable by any one (*Lady* I mean of course) with the slightest pretensions to taste or sentiment. Sir, you ought to give us occasionally something more suitable to our ideas and feelings—The politics of Europe interest us not half so much as those of the world of fashion, and the latest alterations in Mademoiselle Clarot's latest bonnet, is of more consequence in our estimation than the disposal of the Crown of France.

This being premised, my object, Mr. Editor, is, to induce you to amend the matter, and by way of contributing to this good end, I propose to lend my aid more with a view of drawing out others than any thing in my own power—(now *is* not that a pretty speech and a modest?)

However that may be, I intend from time to time to send you something from my Album which I trust will be found welcome. My collection is pretty extensive, and is the fruit of some years' very agreeble occupation. It has never been exposed to the general inspection of visitors, and as many of the articles have been collected from scarce books, I rather think you will find them possessed of some novelty.

I was my intention at the commencement of this epistle to have sent you a few scraps, but I find that I have already taken up too much of the space allotted to Correspondents. If you have any reliance on the continuance of my correspondence, and wish to encourage me, consider this as the first only of a series, and insert it promptly with your approbation—if not, you shall be voted (for *entre nous*, there are several of us watching you) a very naughty, disagreeable man,—but if you are so gallant as to rely upon my future favors—*epistolary*, Sir,—you shall be our fancy man—I wonder what kind of creature you are?—and the peculiar favorite of your Correspondent.

FENELLA.

Mad. Gaz. March, 26.

CALCUTTA.

The *Red Rover*, Captain Clifton, has returned from China in 74 days from the date of her quitting the pilot at the Sand heads. The voyages of this vessel are quite astonishing and unparallelled, and until now thought impossible. It is only seventy years ago, that it was considered perfectly impracticable, from repeated failures of our finest men of war, to make a passage up the China sea against the Monsoon, throwing the trade to China out for six months. The Eastern passages were then tried, and the first who persevered and succeeded, was, we believe a Captain Wilson, of the Hon'ble Company's ship *Pitt*, and from that ship the passage takes its name; even then it generally took three or four months. Within these last thirty years the Eastern passages have been effected, in six or seven weeks, which are still considered very good ones. It is only within these last few years, and then late in the Monsoon, that the passage direct up the China Sea was thought possible: many more have, however, failed, and been obliged to take the Eastern passage, than have succeeded. The *Rover* has now made two succeeding voyages in January and February against the Monsoon, the first in twenty-two days, from Singapore and this in twenty! Captain Clifton's former voyage was attributed to fair winds; this cannot have been the case now, as His Majesty's Frigate *Crocodile*, and the *Penang Merchant*, in the same month, put back in distress from heavy weather.—*Ben. Hur. March* 21.

We re-publish from yesterday's *John Bull*, a statement of the probable intention of Government with regard to the contemplated payment of a crore and half of the highest numbers of the old 5 per cent. paper. Our readers have already been put in possession by us of the rumours which have been for some time afloat on this subject, and we had intended to await the notification before we again noticed it; as our contemporary has however at last made up his mind on the point, although even now he makes the measure dependent on certain references, we give his story which is pretty nearly the same as our own. We believe, the treasury to be rich and well able to pay the instalment in cash and leave no small amount over and above: we calculate that the annual instalments of the old 5 per cent. loan will be paid in cash and that the middle 5 per cent. or Burmese war loan, which was guaranteed until 30th April 1832, will be transferred into a 4 per cent. loan; this financial measure can easily be accomplished after the payment of three crore of cash in 12 months, and when there is every chance of those payments continuing yearly until the whole amount of the old 5 per cent. loan, is discharged. We doubt if at this moment parties would be disposed to accept a transfer of these 5 per cent. stock into a 4 per cent. loan, but there can be no question, that if the discharge of one loan is commenced on and continues by large annual cash payments, the transfer of the other loan will be easily accomplished, and 4 per cent. paper eagerly accepted instead of cash.

We congratulate all branches of the Hon'ble Company's service on these expected financial arrangements, which we trust will soon put an end to further reductions. All thinking men have long since discovered the necessity, which obliged the Government, to repair the almost ruinous disarrangement of the Finances of the country, by a strict and what, at the time, appeared a stern determination, to retrench and cut down the expenses of the state, and we have always (while we deplored that necessity in some instances, and advocated the cause of those we thought were called on to bear an unequal portion of the burden in others) looked forward to the measure, as ultimately beneficial. The enormous expenses of the Burmese war, were the true cause of the reductions: and the originators and instigators of that war, ought to bear the odium, and not those who were left to *red up* the mess, and untangle the almost hopeless perplexity of financial difficulties.—*Beng. Hurk. March* 22.

EUROPE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Nov. 12.

Returns were presented of all the salaries, pensions, etc. held by persons under Government, from Jan. 1825, to 1830.

A petition from Hylton Jolliffe, Esq. complaining of an undue election for Surrey—to be considered on the 4th Jan.

Petitions were presented against Negro Slavery; against excessive Taxation; and one from Wexford complaining of distress, and praying a Repeal of the Union.

THE NEW CIVIL LIST.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, before entering on this important question, begged to explain that certain papers containing printed details of the propositions he was about to submit to them, would be laid on the table, so as to enable every member to obtain by Monday the fullest information on the subject—The Speaker now left the Chair, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer continued)- He said he felt convinced that the well merited popularity of the King throughout the whole country, rendered it impossible to doubt the willingness of the House to make a fitting provision for the support of the Crown. Owing to the wise measures of Parliament and the care of his late Majesty not to exceed the sum allowed—(A laugh from the opposition)—there was on this occasion no debt upon the Civil List to provide for, a circumstance that had never occurred before. On the death of Queen Anne, it was found that the Civil List had contracted a considerable debt—a debt amounting to £500,000; in the reign of George I., the sum allotted to the expenses of the Civil List had been so far out-run, that on the demise of that Monarch it was found that a debt of no less amount than £4,000,000 had been contracted; at the death of George II. the debt of the Civil List was found to be near £500,000. In the reign of George III.—a reign, which exending over so long a period, and which being attended with circumstances of a peculiar nature, was calculated to lead to a considerable increase n the debt of the Civil List, the debt amounted to between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000. Therefore, on the present occasion he stood in a situation peculiarly fortunate, by being enabled to state to the House, that during the reign which had closed, no debt had been incurred by the Civil List; since the period of its last settlement by Parliament itstood now in this situation—namely, that they had surrendered to them by his Majesty, sources of revenue to a much larger amount than any other Parliament had had placed at their disposal upon the settlement of former Civil Lists. They had now placed at their disposal, not only those hereditary revennes of the Crown which had been surrendered to Parliament by his Majesty's predecessors, and which amounted to £800,000 per annum, but also the casual revenues arising from droits of the Crown, the West India duties, and the rest of those casual revenues which his Majesty, in his Speech from the Throne, had told them he placed unreservedly in their hands.—(Cheers.)—In the proposition which it was his duty to the House, his first object had been to avoid all probability of any debt being incurred after the arrangement should have been settled by Parliament. If there were advantage in having a permanent Civil List, that advantage consisted in assigning a sufficient provision for the support of the Crown, thus rendering it altogether unnecessary for them to enter upon the investigation, of the pecuniary affairs of the Monarch, and such an investigation, however it might gratify a few, must, he thought, be the most ungrateful possible to honourable men, who held the respectabily and the dignity of the Throne in estimation. The first point for their consideration, was the amount at which the Civil List should be fixed, and in such cases he considered it safer to proceed upon grounds that were acknowledged, and that had been found to be correct in the past, than to enter upon calculations for the future. He should therefore be guided by experience rather than depend upon new calculations, making, in the course of his plan, such alterations as might seem necessary in the altered circumstances of the case, and always keeping in view what amount of expenditure was necessary for the Crown, and what amount the Parliament could, in the performance of their duty, consent to grant. If Honourable Members looked at the papers on the table, they would find in them statements of what was the total amount of the sums which his late Majesty had received from the country to meet the expenses of the Civil List. He would state these first, in order that the House might compare the former Civil List with that which he was about to propose. At the commencement of the late reign his Majesty's revenue was fixed at the annual sum of £850,000 for England; for Ireland, the sum of £20,000. At that time, too, it was thought advisable to leave the hereditary revenue of Scotland untouched, and that in the last year amounted to £109,000. In addition to the fixed allowance made by the Parliament, it was also, as it appeared, considered proper that the Droits of the Admiralty, and other casual revenues, should be left as provisions of the expenses of the Crown. The annual averages of the amount of these casual revenues would be seen by the papers on the table; and he took the total amount of the Civil List of of his late Majesty at £1,221,600. Now it was his intention, in the plan he was about to submit to the House, to remove from the new Civil List certain charges which had heretofore been imposed upon it. For the purpose, therefore, of the comparison which he was about to make, it would be necessary to deduct these charges from the imcome of his late Majesty. These charges, of which he would presently give the detail, amounted to £166,000; and if this sum were deducted, the Civil List of the late King would amount only to £1,056,000. For the sake of the comparison, therefore, they must take the total amount of the Old Civil List at this sum. The total amount at which he should propose to fix the present Civil List, would not be for different parts of the Kingdom, but one general sum for the whole kingdom.—(Hear.)—And in the arrangement of the New Civil List he should assign classes to the different subjects of which it was composed, so that a much clearer view of the whole would be presented than under the late arrangement. The total amount of the Civil List as he proposed it should be now fixed, was £970,000, making a difference between the present and that of the late King of £85,000.—(Hear, hear, from the Opposition.) If Hon. Members meant to indicate by that cheer, that they supposed this was all the saving that would be effected, they would find themselves mistaken, as it was intended that the present Civil List should be an ample allowance for the expenses of the King and Queen, the consolidated fund would, of course be relieved from those allowances to his Majesty which had been charged upon it. The £38,000, consequently, which was charged upon that fund as an allowance for his Majesty, when Duke of Clarence, would cease. From arrangements, too, which had been made with regard to the civil contingences, another saving would be effected to the amount of £15,000. Thus, therefore, an immediate saving would be made to the amount of £138,000. In the formation of the Civil List, it appeared to him that in that of the late King there were some payments which, though it was not possible to get rid of them immediately, it would, nevertheless, be proper to prevent the recurrence of. They related to situations which could not be taken away from the present holders, which, when once vacated, it was intended should not be supplied by others. But for this circumstance, he meant the impossibility of reducing these items of expenditure immediately, a much larger saving could have been effected at once. These reductions, however, and others which were in the course of being made, would ultimately save the public upwards of £13,000. It was intended, also, to make a reduction £10,000 on the Irish Pension List; and thus, therefore, when the arrangements in contemplation were completed, there would be made to the public an actual saving of £161,000 per annum.—(Hear.) This statement, however, did not present a view of the whole of the economy which had been practised in forming the present Civil List. Every gentleman whom he had the honour of addressing must be aware that there was a great difference between the expenses of his present and his late Majesty. His Majesty was happily blessed with a Queen who shared with his Majesty the affections of the people; and he need hardly say he was convinced that the House could have no wish to withhold from her Majesty that allowance which had been invariably, or at least for a very considerable period, been granted by Parliament to Queens of England.—(Hear, hear.) In the reigns of George I., George II., and George III., that allowance had been £50,000 a-year, and he could see no reason—probably no one would attempt to give any—why they should hesitate to grant the same to her present Majesty. Nor were the expenses of the Queen to be estimated by what had usually been allotted for the maintenance of her Majesty's household. It must be evident, he thought, to every Gentleman that a King, like a private individual, had additional expenses when married. He thought it would not be too much to say that the King was put to an additional expense, which did not amount to less than that which was allowed for the support of her Majesty's household. If this estimate were correct, and it certainly appeared to him to be in no respect unreasonable, it would follow that this sum of £970,000, at which he proposed the present Civil List should be fixed, included £100,000, which was essential to the maintenance of a married King. On the death of George III., and on the settlement of the Civil List of his successor, it was found necessary to make a large provision, in the shape of compensations, for the servants of the preceding monarch. A sum of £21,000 was charged upon the Consolidated Fund for compensation to the servants of George III., who were left unprovided for; and on the death of Queen Charlotte a sum of £19,000 was charged on the same Fund for provisions for her Majesty's servants,—making in the whole an expense of £40,000 per annum to the public for the support of the servants of the King and Queen. On the present occasion, however, his Majesty had been pleased to take on his own Civil List the compensations to be awarded to the servants of the late King.—(Cheers.) His Majesty had adopted into his own service every servant of the late King who could be so adopted, and had thus considerably reduced the amount of the compensations which it would have been otherwise necessary to make. Notwithstanding these arrangements, however, there would still remain a charge of between £4,000 and £5,000 to be provided for on this account. This charge would appear in the estimates, and it would not exceed the amount

he had stated, although, as he had already observed, the same charge in the last reign had amounted to no less than £40,000. A Noble Lord opposite had formerly taken occasion to express a hope that the Civil List would, for the future, be confined to the personal expenses of the Sovereign.—(Hear, hear.) Now he was free to confess that, after weighing and considering the matter with the greatest attention (and he assured the House, without any prejudice), it appeared to him that it was not expedient to separate the private and personal expenditure of a Monarch from that which attached to him as the person who filled the Throne. In the first place, it appeared to him that it was extremely difficult to effect this separation, and to draw a distinction between the private and the public character of the Monarch; and if that difficulty should be removed, still he was unable to perceive in what would consist the advantage of the separation after it was made. He would propose to withdraw from the Civil List all those charges which did not of right belong to it, and in doing so, he was anxious to avoid one class of objections urged by the Hon. Gentlemen opposite, to the arrangement of the former Civil List as far as regarded the payment of the public officers in this country. He had endeavoured in the present Civil List to remove from it those salaries of which the larger portion was paid from some other quarter, and to annex it entirely to that fund out of which the larger portion had been paid, so that there should be no difficulty of seeing at once the whole salary which was given to any particular public officer. (Hear, hear.) The salaries to which he referred, where, in the first instance, those paid to the Judges, the smaller portion of whose salaries was at present chargeable upon the Civil List, and the larger portion defrayed out of the consolidation Fund. Now he proposed to transfer these salaries altogether to the Consolidated Fund: and he was confident that no objection whatever could be urged to an arrangement by which the emoluments of those officers would be made entirely chargeable upon a fund which was the least liable to any control on the part of the Crown. (Hear, hear.) He also proposed to annex the smaller portion of the salary of the Speaker of the House of Commons, at present defrayed from the Civil List, to the larger portion of it, which was paid out of the Consolidated Fund. With respect to all other officers who derived a portion of their salaries from the Civil List, a similar arrangement would be effected. In the same way there were certain charges, the greater amount of which was defrayed by votes of that House, and some portion of which was paid out of the Civil List. In such cases he proposed to withdraw those charges from the Civil List, for the purpose of subjecting them to a similar arrangement. These three charges made out the amount of £166,000, for which he had said there would be no demand in the vote to be granted to his Majesty. That was the principle of the arrangement which he proposed to submit to the House, as the foundation of the Civil List now about to be established. The House, however, would perhaps allow him to go into the particulars of the several charges upon the new Civil List. The charges were divided into ten classes. The first class, as in the former Civil List, included the amount of the expenditure for his Majesty's and her Majesty's privy purse. Instead of being £60,000, which was the expense in the former Civil List, he would propose that there should be granted to his Majesty, under this head, £110,000, which was not above the charge for the King's privy purse, even at the commencement of the reign of George III. Under the second head he had arranged a separate class of charges, including the salaries of the great officers of the household, the expense of the establishment of household, and the salaries of the other officers attached to it. The total amount of the expenditure required for this second class would be £140,546. That class would comprise within it certain salaries which, under the former arrangement, had been paid from other quarters. That class would provide for the Gentlemen Pensioners, and other officers of ceremonies, who were formerly provided for under another class. These officers would be thus provided for in the present Civil List, and a reduction to the amount of their salaries would be made in those other parts of the Civil List which were liable to such charges in former reigns. In the expenditure of the household, it was not his intention to propose any actual reduction of expense. He meant by the expense of the household, the bills of the different tradesmen by whom his majesty was supplied. He knew very well that he would be told by the Honourable Gentlemen opposite, that he should make some diminution in the whole of those charges, corresponding to the reduction which had taken place in the value of commodities.—(Hear, hear.) He had not certainly made a reduction upon the whole amount for the expenditure of the household, compared with the last Civil List, but his reason for not doing so was obvious in consequence of the additional expenditure which was required by the establishment of the Queen. He had, however, in several of the particular amounts reduced the expenditure considerably below that incurred in the former reign under the same heads. If they would compare the bills of the tradesmen now with the bills of the tradesmen formerly, it would be seen that a reduction had actually been made; but it was not apparent, because, upon the whole, the same amount of expenditure was required, by reason of the causes he had before mentioned. The amount required for this class was £210,500. There was an apparent increase in another class above the expenditure in a corresponding class in the former Civil List, arising from the transfer of the charges for the messengers of the different departments, who were provided for formerly under former classes of expenditure. The present class was, therefore, in a degree below the expenditure of that in the former Civil List, but there was no reduction in the actual amount of the whole expenditure required for the household. The next class consisted of the Royal bounties, charities, and special services. This class of charges approached nearly to what were considered the private and personal expenses of the Crown. The sum was the same as the former Civil List, with this exception, that the fees were deducted which were paid in the former, so that it now stood at £22,000. The 5th class comprehended the pensions granted in the Civil List, which by Mr. Burke's Bill had been fixed at £95,000. in the present Civil List, this class of charges amounted to £74,200 the difference from the former Civil List consisting in this—that the charges were now deducted which were formerly paid by the several parties classed under this head, in order that the real actual amount of the payments made might be seen. By this arrangement the charge for this class amounted now, as he had stated, to £74,200. The next was the 6th class which comprised the expenditure for our Foreign Ministers.—(Hear.) He had stated before to the House, that on weighing the different arguments which might be used for excluding this charge from the Civil List for the Crown, the feeling had preponderated for retaining them. He had therefore, introduced them into this portion of the Civil List, and whatever might be the opinion entertained upon that point, he did hope that the House would feel, from the arrangement which had been made respecting it, satisfied with the amount which would be proposed for that particular service. Under former arangements of the Civil List, the 3d class corresponded to this, but it comprised not only the expenditure of our Foreign Ministers, but it also comprehended within it the salaries of a certain portion of our Consular establishments. The House would also recollect that, in addition to what appeared in the Civil List for the payment of the salaries, of our foreign Ministers, they were likewise annually called upon to provide for the new Ministers who were necessary since the opening of our relations with South America, and who had not been provided for in the Civil List that was arranged in 1820. It was necessary, therefore, in the New Civil List, so to form this class, that it should comprehend within it the whole of the representatives of the King in Europe and in all other parts of the world. This class would no longer comprise the Consular establishment, for reasons which he should state to the House. In the former Session of Parliament when the question of diplomatic expenditure was under consideration, he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) stated, that he should endeavour to bring the whole of the expenditure for our Foreign Ministers within the limits assigned for it in the Civil List of 1820, that was to say, that the amount which was required in 1820, for eighteen Ministers, should only now be asked for twenty-five Ministers to which number, circumstances in Europe, and in America, had rendered it necessary for us to increase our foreign representatives. This class presented the completion of that promise. The House would find, by a reference to the papers which had been laid on the table, that in every foreign mission, with three exceptions, great reductions had been effected. The House would find, that the sum of £140,000 would now cover an expenditure which amounted to £165,000 in the preceding reign. When they took into account the reductions which had been thus effected, and when the House came to consider the various details, he was sure that the House would feel that every disposition had been shown by his Majesty's Government to bring down the expenditure for all our diplomatic services to as low a scale as was compatible with due consideration for the individuals who filled those departments, and for the services which they had to perform. If, in considering this question, Gentlemen would only take the pains to inquire into what was the provision made for the Ministers of other powers at Foreign Courts, it would be found that though many circumstances combined to render the situation of an English diplomatist attended with more expense, seeing that Englishmen were more disposed to visit Foreign Courts yet that what was allowed to an English diplomatist was in no case greater, and that in many instances it was not equal to the allowance given to individuals filling diplomatic situations from other States. He had said that there were three exceptions to the reductions which he had mentioned as having been made in the expenditure in our diplomatic stations, and these were Paris, Petersburgh, and Vienna. An arrangement of the kind he had been now speaking of, was one that would obviously take some time for its completion. It would not therefore come into full operation before the first of January in the ensuing year in order that time might be allowed for communicating to the various stations the reductions which had been made. But this was not the only economy that had been practised in this department, for it would be seen, from the estimates which he was about to lay before the House that all the charges which arose from one great source of diplomatic expenditure had been considerably reduced. The expense of an outfit, which was formerly £76,000, was now reduced to £47,000, and the expenditure for a half outfit had been reduced from £50,000 to £30,000. In the same manner all the other charges connected with the diplomatic expenditure had been reduced. Deductions would be made from the salaries of our Ambassadors in cases of absence on private affairs, and deductions had also been made in the allowance which had been hitherto given for the removal of baggage and furniture.—Thus the expenditure had been brought into the narrowest possible limits, and he trusted he had said enough to satisfy the House that there had been applied to this branch of the public service all that economy which the House required, and which the Government had promised.—(Cries of hear, hear, hear.)—He had already stated that it had been deemed expedient to exclude our Consular establishments from the Civil List, and for this reason, in the first instance, that, instead of paying £30,000 out of the Civil List, and calling on Parliament for the sum of £60,000 for this purpose, it was better that, in future, Parliament should be called upon to decide upon the whole of the expense required for this department. There was this additional reason, too, for adopting this arrangement. Not many years had elapsed since a change had been made in the arrangement on which our Consular establishment had been placed. That arrangement had been recommended to the Government, not only by merchants resident in particular places, but also by Members of that House, who could have been influenced by no feeling but one for the public good, in making such a recommendation. That change had, however, been found to be productive of very great expense.—(Hear, hear.)—It had appeared, therefore, to the Noble Lord who presided at the head of that department, that an opportunity should be taken in every instance were it arose, to bring back our Consular establishments to their original footing, and that arrangement as it proceeded would be submitted to the consideration of Parliament. The total amount of this class upon the Civil List for the expenditure for our foreign Ministers, amounted to £186,800, exclusive of the Consular establishments, and including an voite for this particular class of services which had been made by Parliament for our Ministers to Greece and South America. The seventh class was not a considerable one; it comprised the small charges upon the hereditary revenue of the Crown, which had always been defrayed out of the Civil List, and which, though they might sometimes afford ground for humourous remarks in Parliament, had never been encountered by any serious objections. The amount required for this class was only £13,700, as considerable reductions had been effected in the offices connected with it. The eighth class comprised the Salaries of Public Officers, which were paid out of the Civil List. These were the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Commissioners of the Treasury, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury were in part paid out of the Civil List of Ireland; and also a portion of the salary of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was paid out of the Consolidated Fund. The whole amount required for this class was £24,000. The Civil List of Ireland granted to his late Majesty was £207,000; of that sum £125,000 was applied to defray the charges of certain offices; and a great portion consisted of charges that had been permanently fixed at that amount, and which could not be further reduced. With regard, however, to that portion of the Civil List of Ireland which could be reduced, it was proposed to make a still further reduction in it from £50,000 to £40,000. With respect to Scotland, the Civil List of that country did not appear to be liable to any great objection. The Civil List of Scotland was disposed of by the Crown amongst certain hereditary officers in Scotland—amongst the Scotch Universities, and several of the Professors in those Universities. When the House examined the Civil List of Scotland, as it was now proposed to fix it, it would see that it had been reduced within the narrowest possible limits, and that the trifling charges upon it were not open to any plausible objection.—(Hear.) It was proposed to fix it at £51,000. The whole of the charges which he had enumerated made the absolute total amount now required for the Civil List £960,000—(hear), of which he was now about to lay the estimate on the Table. It must be quite obvious to the House, that in submitting this estimate to it of the Civil List, it was not possible, even after the most minute examination, not to leave it still open to some future contingencies, for which it would be necessary to provide. He had therefore adopted the principle which had been followed in the Civil List of 1820, by taking a moderate sum above the estimate to cover all contingencies. Following that principle in the present Civil List, he should propose that the total amount should stand at £970,000, thus taking a small additional excess to provide against contingencies. This was the course which had been usually followed in the settlement of our former Civil Lists, and he conceived that it was now less objectionable than ever, when the Crown, having surrendered the droits of the Crown and of the Admiralty, had not the means to provide against such contingencies. He therefore proposed this addition to the estimate, to meet all unforeseen contingencies, and that he should suppose would appear to be the best way of providing against them. He had now gone through the Civil List which he was about to submit to the House. On a brief review of it, the result would be found to be that a saving would be at once made to the public of £138,930, and that altogether the entire saving which would occur would amount to £161,000. It must be borne in mind, that the present Civil List was to provide against charges which could not be estimated at less than £100,000 more than charges of a corresponding description provided for in the Civil List of his late Majesty. Yet, notwithstanding that circumstance, they had been able to reduce this estimate upwards of £161,000, and that at a period too, when they were obliged to meet this additional charge of £100,000.—(Hear, hear.)—He could not but think that this arrangement would be found, upon the whole, satisfactory to the House. He was not aware of any disposition in that House, or in the country, to withhold from the Crown that which was necessary to maintain its dignity and splendour.—(Hear, hear.)—The ancient splendour of the Crown was endeared to every class of the people of this country; and if that were applicable to the Crown at all times, and whatever Monarch might be on the Throne, sure he was that it was still more so at the present moment, when we had upon the Throne a Monarch and his Consort who were models of imitation in domestic life, and who were endeared to the best affections of their people.—(Cheers.)—The Right Hon. Gent. concluded by moving the first resolution—that it was the opinion of that Committee, that the sum of £970,000 be granted to his Majesty, to defray the charges of the Civil List.

Lord ALTHORP thought that it would be absolutely necessary that the details should be examined by a Select Committee.—(Hear.)—He (Lord Althorp) would confess, that as far as he was able to follow the plan which the Right Hon. Gentleman had laid down, he must say that he could not entirely approve of it.—(Hear, hear.) It would be difficult for the House or the country to understand such a plan. Why should they place, in the vote for the Civil List, so many different portions of expenditure which belonged to the common expenditure of the country, and which did not at all belong to the dignity, or comfort, or splendour of the Crown? The consequence was, that they appeared to be giving to the Crown £970,000 a-year.—(Hear.)—That might be so misrepresented to the public, when, in fact, all they gave to the Crown consisted of the three first classes in this List. The Civil List should extend only to the expenditure of the Monarch himself.

Sir H. PARNELL acknowledged that he experienced equal difficulty with Lord Althorp in following the Right Hon. Gent. through his details. He should be sorry if the House threw away the present opportunity of introducing reforms into the financial system. The House ought to proceed with caution, and the estimates ought to be laid before a Committee.

Mr. HUME said, that when the reports of 1803, 1812, and 1815, were brought forward, on each was found a gradual increase of the Civil List, and the defence was that such increase had been rendered unavoidable by the increased prices of every necessary of life.—(Cheers.)—Was it not right, then, to expect that the Right Hon. Gentleman ought now to be prepared to make reductions corresponding to the fall in prices which had taken place? But he had formed his present estimate upon the date on which the estimate had been brought forward in 1816, the most shameless and profligate period of English history. He had established the same rate of charge, making a few paltry and trifling deductions. To justify this scale of charge, he stated that his Majesty had made certain concessions to the country. He would go through the statement, in order to let the people know what they really were to receive in compensation for the immense sums they were so unexpectedly called upon to pay. The first item of what his Majesty was to concede was his right to the droits of Admiralty, which was now equal to the large amount of £1,229; the second item of concession was of droits, to the amount of £284 per annum; the third was the Colonial duties of 4½ per cent;—the amount of which was, *nil*. So far from this concession amounting to any thing, the whole of these duties had been already transferred by Act of Parliament, to the support of the Colonial hierarchy; so that Ministers had made his Majesty very liberal with what did not belong to him.—(Hear, and a laugh.)—The Acts even provided, that if the support of the Bishops and Clergy were to prove less then £21,000, and the Revenue were to produce more, the surplus was to go—where?—not to the Crown, but to the public. So the whole of the Revenues of the Crown now given up amounted in the last year to less than £24,000. This was the whole amount, exclusive of the hereditary Revenues of Scotland. The pecuniary amount thus conceded was therefore of very little consideration; but it certainly was of immense importance that his Majesty should have divested himself of all these establishments and offices, to keep up which, small as they were, applications were constantly making to Parliament. He now held in his hand the Act of Parliament regulating the Civil List of George IV., and which divided it into eight sections. A very small number of these would be found to have any relation to his Majesty. The first division or class of the £960,000 which the Right Hon. Gentleman proposed to vote, was made up of what was termed the Privy Purse, and amounted to £60,000 per annum. He should like to know what his Majesty had to do with the second class. Another class of the Civil List was most important. It comprised the salaries and allowances to the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, Surveyor-General of Works, etc., and these, with other expenses amounted to £215,000 and in 1830 to £221,000. By Mr. Burke's estimate of 1782, they had amounted to only £147,000 and the House ought to revert to the scale of that period. The fifth class was that of tradesmen's bills; and of all the classes this alone had any relation to his Majesty's comforts. His Majesty was then made out to give away in pensions a very large sum every year; but in fact the public paid the money. A large proportion of these pensions were at pleasure—not one

person in twenty who received them had the least claim to them from any public service. A Committee ought now to sit upon the subject, and every pension ought to be considered and examined into. A great many of these pensioners were Peers, and Peers' sons and daughters, and other persons connected with Peers, who had a certain description of connexion with the House of Commons. A time was come to put an end to this. He would now come to the seventh class. In this would be found the expenses of the Constable of Dover Castle, Justices in Eyre, and on Trent, Master of the Hawks, and other offices, which, if useful or necessary once, were so no longer. Could any man tell him what right the Constable of Dover had to receive annually £4,500 out of the public money.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER here interrupted the Hon. Member by an assertion, as far as we could hear him, that this pension had not recently been paid.

Mr. Hume continued—It was paid up to last year.

We understood the Chancellor of the Exchequer to reply that it would no longer be paid.

Mr. Hume expressed his thanks for the news. —Next to the Constable of Dover Castle came the Master of the Hawks. "Master of th Hawks" said the Hon. Gentleman, emphatically; "who this is, God only knows. Who keeps hawks now?" To keep hawks, and a Master of Hawks, were however, totally distinct things. A laugh.) But whilst the poor were starving, ought any man to keep hawks, and ought the people to be imposed upon by such a charge? He could go through a list of such impositions as long as a tailor's bill. (A laugh.) The eighth class included the salaries to the Commissioners of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. For his part, he wished that the Commissioners of the Treasury and th Chancellor of the Exchequer, and all public servants, should be paid adequately to their deserts; but ought such salaries and allowances to be included in the Civil List, to swell out the apparent amount voted for the comfort and dignity of the Throne? The House voted £60,000 a-year for secret service-money, and then came a charge of home secret service money, to the amount of £40,000 a-year. If one secret service-money was to be voted by Parliament, why not the other? Another item in the Civil List was termed his Majesty's bounty and liberality. Now, if Parliament liberally voted his Majesty a full salary and all allowances, his bounty might surely come ought of his own funds, and his liberality not be charged to the people. The only items in Mr. Burke's Bill of 1786, and the only items requisite for the household, including the Privy Purse, amounted to £290,000 for the King, and £50,000 for the Qeeen; and it should now be submitted to the Commons of England what was fitting for the Royal dignity and comfort, and to those alone ought the Civil List be confined. This was not the first, nor even the sixth time that he had submitted to the House a diminution of the Civil List. What was the reception that they met with? Ministers always refused to enter upon the subject saying, that the Civil List was a bargain set[illegible] a new reign, and if the bargain was made, [illegible] House could not break it. Their cry always was, if you wish to reduce the Civil List, your time will be when a new reign comes. Now, then was that time. If the Noble Lord (Althorp) would move for a Committee on the subject, for an early day, he would cordially support him. He conceived that the subject might be deferred to Wednesday next, by which day every Member would have the opportunity of acquainting himself with it; but it was quite impossible to call upon the House to vote a Civil List without any explanation or opportunity of inquiry. Perhaps the earliest day ought to be Thursday next.

MR. BROUGHAM.—I cannot pretend to say that I have yet formed a decided opinion upon the great question before the House, but I am inclined to agree with my Noble Friend near me (Lord Althorp,) that even after the promised papers are in our hands further information will be necessary. Until we have full knowledge, we ought not to proceed to any thing like a final adjudication: I am disposed to support the proposition of my Noble Friend for a Committee, and the reason urged by my Hon. Friend (Mr. Hume) is precisely the ground on which I arrive at that conclusion. We are making an arrangement which is to last during the life of his Majesty, and however we may hereafter find that we have been in the wrong, we may be told—and justly told—that it is too late to re open the contract: the bargain has been made, and until the demise of the Crown it cannot be alter d. As I confidently hope, and earnestly pray, that that event may be long postponed, it becomes more and more our imperative duty not to enter, as it were, blindfold into such a permanent arrangement. The last arrangement was made, I believe, in 1815; the people are now more awake to their own interests, but I am sorry to say that they have not the same confidence either in the Executive Government or in the Parliament which they evinced at the date I have mentioned. I heartily concur in the objections stated by my Noble Friend: the simplifying of the accounts would be a vast improvement. The amount does not one jot add to the difficulty, for it is just as easy to keep a simple system of accounts where millions, as where units are concerned. This is a point which every body knows, even the Chancellor of the Exchequer. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) It appears to me, that instead of taking this occasion to simplify matters: he has added to their confusion; he has talked of subtraction and addition, and added apparently only to subtract; for that novel course—novel with any body else—I, for one, do not see the absolute necessity. It seems to me to be most unreasonable, absurd, and unfair, towards the King that he should apparently cost the country three or four times as much as his actual expenditure. It is well known among us that the King does not spend nearly the whole of the money we are called upon to vote; but out of doors it is generally thought that he consumes every farthing of it, and comparisons are made between the cost of a King of England and of a President of the United States, "See (say those ignorant of matters of finance of this kind) the difference between a Republic and a Monarchy; the President of the United States is paid £5,000 or £6,000 a year, and the King of England more than a million." This comparison is exceedingly unjust and inaccurate; but whose fault is it that it is made?—Nor ought we to be much surprised that the people fall into a trap, which, year after year, Ministers take so much pains to make for them.—(Hear, hear.) Milton preferred a Republic to a Monarchy, because, as he said, the mere trappings of a Monarchy would fit out a Republic: and what course could be more fit or natural for us to take, than to separate the trappings from the substance, and to take from the charge of the Civil List the expenses of Foreign Ministers, and many others that have no sort of connexion with it? Another word as to my disappointment, regarding surrenders and savings by the Crown. First as to the last—the savings. It may be my error, but it seems to me that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has made out the savings to be greater than they really are. When he talks of £130,000 or £140,000, let me ask him whether he deducts the expenses of the Duke of Clarence? Of course we there must save £38,000 a year, for he cannot be King and Duke of Clarence at the same time. Then as to the hereditary revenues of the Crown, I did hope, and I expressed my gratitude, founded on that hope, that the Duchy of Lancaster would be included in the cession by his Majesty. I now find that it is not included. The King's Speech turns out to have been constructed on a plan much the reverse on which other speeches have usually been made; they were intended to be understood, but the object here seems to have been to render it unintelligible. It talks of foreign interference, and yet we have every day since been told that it means no such thing. (Hear, hear.) Another part of it led me to think that the hereditary revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster were to be relinquished. This sense seemed expressed in the largest and most comprehensive terms that could be employed, and it forms my excuse for having formed unfounded expectations: "I place (said the King, or he was made to say), without reserve, at your disposal my interests in the hereditary revenues, and in those funds which may be derived from any droits of the Crown or Admiralty, from the West India Duties, or from any casual revenues either in my Foreign Possessions or in the United Kingdom." That is to say, "I surrender all my revenues, casual or otherwise, at home or abroad;" and the expression was so wide and sweeping that I had no doubt that the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, ay, and of Cornwall too, were included. No doubt I shall be told by the Attorney-General, who was Attorney-General for the Duchy of Lancaster that the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster are not the hereditary revenues of the Crown.--(Some Member cried "Hear, hear.") That cheer comes from a lawyer, I am sure.--(Laughter. The Member rose in his place. We do not know who it was.)—The Hon. Gentleman, I see, is a civilian; but his distinction shows that he would have been an ornament to the profession.—(Hear, and laugther,)—He means to say that his Majesty does not receive the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster as King, but as Duke; and that from ignorance or inadvertance, I have put a wrong construction on the words. "I place without reserve, at your disposal my interest in the hereditary revenues. of the Crown." But let us recollect that the King is Duke both of Lancaster and of Cornwall: and thus an ignorant man—not the Duke of Wellington—might be misled by the expression I have quoted. The first page of the first grammar he could take up, would inform him, that "the use of speech is, to be understood by those who hear you."—(Cheers and laughter.)—If I had meant to include the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, I should have used the very terms which it seems the author of this gramatical contradiction employed with the intention of including it; to give up the hereditary revenues of the Crown from whatever source derived; and is it not the Duke of Lancaster that speaks as well as the King? The abandonment was of the whole without reserve or exception. After what has passed to-night, I do not say it was intended; it is a blunder in the King's Speech—a blunder by the Minister—a blunder arising out of sheer stupidity and utter ignorance of the meaning of language; there seems to have existed a total indifference whether the Royal Address was or was not understood, and whether it did or did not express the intention of the High Personage by whom it was delivered. —(Hear.)—Giving satisfaction to the people was out of the question; and perhaps from the time of Charles II. or James II. to the present hour, there never was a Speech from the Throne which produced on the country such a uniform and strong feeling of indignation. If any County Member differ from me, he has only to rise and assert that his constituents are well satisfied; and, no doubt, next Monday or Tuesday, he may again rise, and again assert that his constituents are also satisfied with the diminution of the Civil List, and with the vast improvements in the simplification of the accounts.—(Cheers.)—Give me leave to add, that this question is of infinite importance to the stability of the Monarchy—to the character of the King, and the Parliament: and I, therefore hail with satisfaction the notice given by my Noble Friend (Lord Althorp), or by Sir H. Parnell, to take the sense of the House on the moderate, rational, and judicious course of referring this subject to the investigation of a Select Committee—(Much cheering.)

Sir. R. PEEL next rose to address the Committee. As he was commencing, Mr. Brougham appeared about to leave his seat, and the Right Hon. Baronet observed, that it was unusual for an Hon. Member, who charged the Members of the Government with gross stupidity and ignorance—it was unusual, to say the least, for an Hon. Member who did so to leave his place when an answer was about to be made to the charge. (Hear, hear.) As he in his turn was about to charge the Hon. and Learned Member with gross ignorance, he did entreat him to remain, in order that he may not make such a charge in his absence.—(Hear) The Right Hon. Baronet then showed that both George the Third and George the Fourth had resigned their heriditary revenues in similar terms, yet had retained those of the Duchy of Lancaster. So the ignorance of forms was on the side of the Learned Gentleman. The Right Hon. Secretary proceeded to observe, that there was no instance of the appointment of a Committee under such circumstances and with objects such as the present. Accounts being laid before the House, and a full explanation given of every item and charge. Parliament would be as competent to form an opinion upon every point connected with the Civil List, as it would be if a Committee were appointed. With reference to another point, he could not see how the accounts could have been simplified by transferring the charge for diplomatic expenditure to the Consolidated Fund, or by providing for it by a special vote. Then, said the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, it is not fair to the Monarchy nor to the Sovereign to introduce into the Civil List items of expenditure not directly attaching to the Crown, but essentially belonging to the public service."—(Hear. hear. from the Opposition.) The present was the arrangement which had been long adopted; it had received the assent of Mr. Fox, and was approved of by Statesmen deeply interested in the maintenance of the dignity of the Crown, as well as in upholding popular rights.—(Hear, hear.) It was never before suggested that any necessity existed to separate the Civil List according to the distinct heads of expenditure. But it was now said, "there may be some great popular misunderstanding on the subject."—It was impossible for the House to make any arrangement which it would not be possible for artful and ill-disposed men to misrepresent. Look at the hand bills at present circulated, in one of which it was stated that the Marquis of Bute was a pensioner upon the public purse to the amount of £60,000 a year, although the Noble Lord did not receive a farthing of the public money.—(Hear, hear.) Nevertheless, it had been so represented to the people, and the item referred to was placed at the head of the others, which were, no doubt, equally unfounded, and he (Sir Robert Peel) knew that great dissatisfaction had been produced by that and similar statements, which were industriously circulated among the lower classes. What use could there be in taking the £40,000 or £50,000 which Parliament was willing to grant to the Crown, and holding it up to the public view as the sum specially granted for the use of Royalty? As far as public economy was concerned, it was no matter whether the Civil List were divided as proposed, or suffered to remain as it had hitherto stood—(No, no, from the Opposition.)But he objected to a sum of £400,000 being set apart as if devoted to the special comfort and convenience of his Majesty, when it was no such thing, the expenditure being for the public interest, not for the personal comfort of the King, but with a view to enable him, as the Chief Officer of the State, to represent the Monarchy with credit; to maintain a becoming splendour, connected, not with his own personal comfort (which must be often sacrificed to the public convenience), but with the dignity and welfare of the State.—(Hear.) In this view of the case, the Lord Chamberlain and Lord High Steward were not officers appointed for the personal comfort or convenience of the Monarch, but to constitute a connecting link with the King and the Aristocracy: and the same might be said generally of the offices and expenditure of the household. If any Gentleman proposed to appoint a Committee upon the subject, as before, or insisted upon a more extensive and searching inquiry into the Civil List, with a view to sever from it every item of expenditure not directly connected with the personal service of the Crown he should be prepared to meet so important a question as it ought to be met.

MR. BROUGHAM said that he not only forgave the Right Hon. Baronet (Sir R. Peel) for the charge which he had brought against him, but also thanked him for having kept him (Mr. Brougham) to hear what he certainly had never heard before.—(Laughter.) The Right Hon. Baronet had charged him with ignorance—not respecting any thing of which he (Mr. Brougham) had spoken, but respecting that to which he had not made the most distant allusion. He would ask, did any Hon. Member hear him, allude to the speeches of former Kings? Yet the Hon. Baronet had produced two Kings' speeches to convict him of gross ignorance—ignorance of what?—of King's speeches.—(Laughter.) He (Mr. Brougham) knew well, that when the late King, in his Speech in 1820, placed the hereditary revenues of the Crown at the disposal of that House, those of the Duchy of Lancaster and of the Duchy of Cornwall were reserved from that surrender. But what misled him (Mr. Brougham) in respect to the meaning of the Speech with which the present Session was opened, was this:—When Ministers said, in the name of the Crown, that his Majesty placed, at the disposal of the House, "*without reserve*," his interest in the heriditary revenues, etc., etc., or from any casual revenues, either in his foreign possession, or in the United Kingdom—when he and many others heard that, they could not suppose that any thing else was meant but that his Majesty gave up those revenues unlimitedly and without that reservation of the revenues of the Duchies which had been made on the occasions referred to by the Right Honourable Baronet. Now, he would ask what pains had there not been taken to keep them in that error? Was that declaration in the Speech received like those of former Speeches? —(Cheers.)—Did not he (Mr. B.) say in his remarks upon that Speech, that he stood up to discharge a pleasing office, in expressing his heartfelt satisfaction that his Majesty had tendered, unhesitatingly, not only his other hereditary revenues, but also those which he derived from Cornwall and Lancaster, and which the Crown had formerly been so loath to relinquish? But, good God! he would ask, was the surrender, which had been so much praised for its unreservedness, and for the economy of purpose which it implied; was that surrender, after all, only the same as that made by a former King, whom nobody ever praised for economy, except, indeed, the the Chancellor of the Exchequer?—(Cheers and laughter.) That King's reign might be characterised by some as happy and prosperous and peaceful, and what not; but if the English language contained one word more inapplicable than another to that reign, it was the word economical. But when the Ministers saw him (Mr. B.) and others strain their throats in the praises of the present King, for the unlimitedness of his surrender of those revenues, why did not somebody stand up and say "Don't be too thankful for small mercies. Wait, simpletons, until you see what you are going to get?"—(Laughter.)—Far from that, when he (Mr. B.) expressed his gratitude for the surrender of the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, there were in the House, besides the Ministers who had spoken, three Cabinet Ministers in reserve. Amoust them was the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was then prepared with his plan of "no surrender"—(laughter)—and with all his plans of reform. Why, he would ask, did not that Right Hon. Gentleman stand up and say. "Pooh, you poor deluded fool! There is no Lancaster nor Cornwall either to be given up." No, no. Not one of the Rt. Hon. Gentlemen opened even a corner of his mouth to correct the mistake.—(Laughter.)—He was not prepared to say what ought to be the powers of the Committee to which the question of the Civil List was to be referred. He would not say that it ought to be such as never before was appointed, namely, with instructions to call before it the scullions of the Royal kitchen and the lowest menials of the household as to the items of the King's expenditure; but he was prepared to say, that there ought to be a Committee instructed to inquire rigidly into those other expenses so improperly mixed up with the Civil List. As to what the Right Hon. Baronet had stated respecting the assent of Mr. Fox to the arrangement adhered to by the Ministry, he (Mr. Brougham) did not know whether that great Statesman had or had not given such an arrangement his sanction. But this he knew, that Mr. Fox was but twelve years old when the settlement of the Civil List was proposed in the reign in which he (Mr. F.) took part in public affairs (Cheers and laughter.)—O what weight his opinions on such a subject could have been at that age, he (Mr. Brougham) was unable to say—(Laughter)—and he also knew that Mr. Fox was dead more than twelves years before the settlement of the Civil List in the last reign. Why, then his venerated name had been introduced on the present occasion, he (Mr. B.) could not understand; perhaps he (Mr. Fox.) did at some time or other say something in which he might be supposed to approve of the arrangement; and if the House were informed of his opinion, no doubt it would have considerable weight with them.

Sir R. PEEL explained.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he rose merely to say a few words as to the reason why he had not noticed what fell from his Hon. and Learned Friend on the first night of the Session. There were many things which fell from his Hon Friend which he let pass unnoticed, as he was more willing to forget than to notice.

Mr. BROUGHAM—(across the table)—It is much easier to forget than to answer sometimes.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—His Learned Friend was fond of those little irregularities of interruption, which seemed part of his hereditary rights; but he was in the habit of meeting them elsewhere, and forgiving them: he also forgave them here. There was, he thought but one opinion among the Lawyers on the question that Lancaster and Cornwall were never meant to be included in the surrender of hereditary revenues of the Crown, whether that surrender was conveyed in the words "entire," or "without reserve." This had been so understood from the time of Charles II., and he thought there was nothing more plain.

Lord STUARD, in reference to the mis-statement on the subject of his relative the Marquis of Bute, said that, since he came in the possession of his estates, he had not received a penny of the public money.

Lord PALMERSTON censured the ambiguity in the Speech from the Throne, and thought an inquiry was necessary before the Civil List was arranged.

Sir H. PARNELL gave notice that he should move for a Committee to investigate the entire

subject, guarding himself from the supposition that he wished, in any way, to diminish the expenditure necessary to the comfort or convenience of his Majesty.

Mr. HUME gave notice of a Motion for returns of pensions on the Scotch and Irish Civil Lists. The House then resumed—to return to the subject on Monday.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the House into a Committee, and £3,253,382 15s. was granted to make good the supply voted for Ways and Means in the last Session.

The Report of the Committee on Acts relative to trade with British possessions in North America and the West Indies, was then brought up and agreed, to after a short discussion, by a majority of 186 against 39.

Sir H. HARDINGE obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Subletting Act, and one to authorise the taking an account of the pupulation of Ireland By the last census, in 1821 the number of inhabitants was 6,801,827 It appeared that the population had increased in 90 years more than treble, and doubled itself in 45.

Mr. O'CONNELL doubted the correctness of the last census, and suggested that in the one now contemplated, the religion of the inhabitants should be discriminated.

The House adjourned at a quarter past 11 until Monday.

MUTINY.

At the Admiralty Sessions last week came on the anxiously expected trial of the mutineers on board the Inglis East Indiaman, whose examination at the police-office is already known to the public. Their names were Lally, Rose, Jordan, Wells, Harrison, Steele, Cole, Carter, M'Kannan, and Murray, who were indicted for conspiring and combining against the authority of Joseph Dudman, master of the ship Inglis and exciting mutiny Captain Dudman, who was first examined, said he was entrusted to take the ship Inglis from London to Bengal, and thence to China. The ten prisoners were part of his crew. He was dissatisfied with their conduct, and ordered Lally's grog to be stopped for impertinence; and that insolence continuing, he was put in irons, when he struck the boatswain and threatened violence to the captain. The other prisoners demanded Lally's release, declared that a court of inquiry should not be held, and gave three cheers of defiance on the quarter deck. In his cross examination he confessed that he had caused two men to be flogged during the outward voyage. They received each three dozen lashes—*a fresh man to every dozen*, that new strength might be added; and he allowed his officers to order a *starting* (a few lashes) without consulting him. Witness had been present at many severe floggings; had entered the drowning of a boy under the head of the "weather," when his own orders had caused that death. Rose received three dozen lashes in the Bay of Bengal; Campbell had been flogged by his orders. He had ordered an old man, with a spitting of blood, to come aft and receive a flogging, and had actually caused him to be flogged. A rope was put round Lally's neck to put him in irons; six men were flogged on arrival at St. Helena; 17 months pay was due to each of the prisoners. The cat-o'-nine-tails was exhibited, and created a strong sensation in Court. The witness stated that he had served his present employers twenty-four years as chief mate, and had gone six voyages as captain. Mr. J. Mowat, third mate, had seen many floggings; was present when men fainted from severe lashing. Captain Dudman was likewise present. His use of a coarse expression to Lally was the cause of all the disturbance. Mr. Herbert, chief officer of the Inglis, identified the prisoners as ringleaders in the transactions of the 6th June. He would not say that the conduct of the crew amounted to insubordination. Captain Dudman had used language to witness, before the crew, which was insulting and improper. He resigned in consequence. He did not think flogging a cruelty when speaking generally; but if applied to himself he would call it tyranny; thought it not harsh that a fresh man should be employed for every dozen lashes. He thought it savage to flog a man after fainting, but mentioned two instances of such treatment. Rather than endure the severity practised on board the Inglis, the men had given themselves up to a King's ship as deserters. The surgeon, Mr. Lawson, remembered the conduct of the prisoners on the 6th June, he thought it not particularly violent. Did not think that five dozen lashes would cause excoriation on the back. The gunner spoke to the violence of Lally, and declared the captain was milder this voyage than he had ever known him to be. The witness had been flogged, his back was like a raw beef-stake; a dozen lashes might not produce blood. John Smith deposed to Lally's holding a bludgeon over the captain's head when he escaped, and threatening his destruction. On cross-examination he allowed that the men might have taken possession of the ship "if they had been so minded." The case closed and the Court adjourned till the following day, when Mr. Charles Phillips, on behalf of one party of the prisoners, addressed the Court. He said, instead of defending the men, he should arraign their accuser. He recapitulated the horrific part of the evidence, and, in a strain of indignant eloquence, called on the jury to convince the world that no man's rank should prevent his degradation for a crime. John Fell, an able seaman, was examined for the defence, and gave testimony, which amounted to proof of the tyranny of Captain Dudman and the officers, but they themselves had sufficiently confessed their cruelty. Another seaman fully corroborated the evidence of the last witness. Dr. Lushington, in reply, contended for the necessity of flogging on board ship, although he did not defend it except in the absence of milder means. The jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty in the case of Harrison and Moore—the other eight Guilty. Sentence—Imprisonment for two months, and 1s, fine. Upon this verdict the *Spectator* contains the following remarks:—"Can any of our correspondents favour us with the names and professions of these Jurymen? Now that the trial is over, we have no hesitation in saying, that a more atrocious scene of brutal and wanton tyranny never was laid open than the evidence exhibited. Had not the seamen of the Inglis been blessed with the patience of Job, Captain Dudman and Mr. Mowat would never have stood at the Old Bailey to arraign their conduct. We shudder when we read of such massacres as that of the Hermione, but we would neither tremble nor wonder could we but examine one tithe of the diabolical cruelty and oppression not to be borne by flesh and blood, that preceded the massacre. The trial of the mutiny on board the Inglis shows what may be done in a small way to convert Christian men into wild beasts."—*Atlas, Nov.* 1.

THE SHIPS ADVENTURE AND BEAGLE.

We briefly mentioned, last week, the return to this country of the ships Adventure and Beagle, from a survey of the South American Coast, under the direction of Captain King. The following are the particulars of their services. These vessels left England in 1826, and have completed the survey, from the Gulf of St. George on the Atlantic, to the Gulf of Penas, on the Pacific side of the Continent including the archipelago of islands, called Terra del Fuego, and those of the south-west coast. The particular object appears to have been to obtain an accurate account of the Straits of Magellan, with the view of ascertaining how far that navigation might be adopted, instead of the passage round Cape Horn. And the result of this investigation proves, that the name of *Cabo Tormentrso* bestowed by the first discoverers on the Cape of Good Hope, may be with much more reason applied to its corresponding point on our globe, the bleak and barren termination of the New World. Of the Continent of South America, the southern part is justly described as a region of storms, cold, and rain. The Spanish surveys have been found by Capt. King to be very near the truth; a remark which is, we believe, generally applicable to the hydrographical works of that nation. The strong prevailing current in the straits, running from the west, renders it unlikely they will ever be frequented, except by vessels on sailing voyages. On the subject of the passage round Cape Horn into the Pacific, the opinion of Lord Anson is decidedly confirmed by modern navigators, with the exception of his recommendation not to pass through the Straits of LeMaire He says, that "all ships bound to the South Seas, instead of passing through the Straits of LeMaire, should constantly pass by the eastward of Staten Land, and should be invariably bent on running as far as the latitude, of 61 or 62 degrees south before they endeavour to stand to the Westward, and ought to make sure of a sufficient westing in or about that latitude before commencing a northern course." This is now proved to be precisely correct in all but one point, which is, vessels should pass through the Straits of Le Maire for the following reasons, and we trust our readers will excuse us if we use a little nautical phraseology in the explanation of so important a point. It is well known that westerly and south-westerly winds are the most prevalent in this part of the world, a vessel therefore, by keeping so close to the coast as it is proper, has the advantage of being considerably to the westward, and consequently to windward, when she meets with the westerly winds on opening the cape, and can therefore stand down to the southward, really to take advantage of a slant to the northward, which another vessel passing to the eastward of Staten Land could not do. By the expedition under the command of Captain King, the numerous creeks and inlets of the south-west coast have been all examined to their termination, which has led to discovery of the Otway (named, we presume after the gallant and worthy Admiral, Sir Robert) and Skyring Water, two very extensive salt-water lakes, which nearly intersect the continent. The innermost parts of the various creeks were found to extend into valleys and graciers, forming magnificent terminations to the water. Much of the country about the Gulf of Penasis low and flat, and in most parts little better than mere bog. The *Beagle* being detached on the examination of the islands of Terra del Fuego, and to ascertain the position of Cape Horn, Capt. Fitzroy, with Lieut. Kemp, one of his officers, visited the celebrated promontory, of sonorous name, and erected a pile of stones, twelve feet high, on it. The observations for the latitude differed very little from those made by the Spaniards. The vessels have brought home various specimens, carefully preserved, of the animals, minerals, and plants of the districts which they have visited, and which will prove an interesting addition to our South American collections. Captain Fitzroy has also brought to England two men, with a boy and a girl, natives of Terra del Fuego, whom he proposes after having them instructed in various matters which may tend to the civilisation of their country, to send back again. These people were at the first detained as hostages for seamen, who with the master of the *Beagle*, were forced to remain on shore, in consequence of the boat in which they had landed having been stolen by the natives, and until a rude canoe was constructed by the master, which enabled the whole party to get on board, they were without the means of rejoining their vessels. Four officers and seven men of the expedition have died since the *Adventure* and *Beagle* left England.—Amongst the former is Captain Stokes, who commanded the *Beagle*, when she sailed from this country. In this expedition, the perseverance of Captain King, under the most difficult and trying circumstances cannot be too highly spoken of. We have heard the names of two young officers (Lieutenants Skyring and Graves,) particularly mentioned for their zeal and activity in promoting the object of the survey. The former, who was placed in command of a small vessel, named the *Adelaid*, attached to the expedition as a tender, surveyed all the coast, from the Gulf of Penas to the southward of the Guanaco Islands, where it is supposed the unfortunate crew of the *Wager*, one of Lord Anson's ships, were cast away in 1744. It was found, on making this survey of the Gulf of Penas, and that portion of the shore designated Tras Montes, that the latter was joined to the mainland by a neck of land called the Isthmus of Offaqui. We have no doubt the full details of this important addition to our maritime knowledge will be speedily made known to the public. —(*Courier Oct.* 30, 1830.

MISCELLANEA.

Extract of a letter of the 22d ult. from Algiers:—"Several armed vessels have quitted this port to convey back to France about 2,500 men. All is going on well at Algiers. The Arab militia are organising, and are already of great service. They form the advanced posts, and by extending to a distance of several leagues into the country, facilitate the arrival of provisions."

The Government having considered it expedient to ascertain the truth of the reiterated rumours of peculation committed by those whose duty it was to take charge and transmit to France the treasure found at Algiers, appointed a Commission of Enquiry, the result of whose researches are contained in the following Order of the Day:—

"Algiers, October 22.

"The General-in-Chief has great satisfaction in acquainting the army with the result of the enquiry upon the pretended plunder of the treasure at the Casauba.—The express declaration of the Commission has found that some jewels and other effects left by the Dey and the officers of his household in his residence, were taken away, and that part of them were purloined by the Moors and the Jews; this no doubt is painful, but, at the same time it is satisfactory to the General to have ascertained that many non-commissioned officers and soldiers have delivered over to the Paymaster jewels and other valuables found amongst the scattered furniture and effects. Disorders were also committed in some private houses, but these were by those unworthy characters, some of whom always will be found among the numerous followers of the army. To the main body of the army itself there are no just reproaches to make; the General is fully authorised to issue this declaration, not only to the army itself, but to all France. The individuals who may have disgraced themselves by private depredations, are left to that remorse which must ever prey upon them, and to the no less poignant feeling arising from the fear of being, sooner or later, discovered to be the perpetrators of those culpable actions which have given rise to the imputation upon the army that it had pillaged the public treasury. By order of the General in Chief. "Lieut. General, Chief of the Etat-Major, (Signed) "M. J. R. DELORT."

It appears by letters from Berlin that Gen. Diebitsch's continuance in that capital will depend upon the turn affairs in Belgium may take; he is charged with full powers to arrange with the Court of Prussia all measures that may be necessary to avert the storm which threatens the western provinces of the Low Countries.

Extract of a private letter from Vienna, dated Oct. 29:—"At the coronation of the King of Hungary, the streets of Presburg were hung with 5,000 ells of white, red, and green woolen cloth, which was afterwards given up to the populace. This, however, gave rise to a lamentable scene of riot and bloodshed; for the people were so eager to obtain their perquisite, that they actually tore the cloth from under the feet of the procession; the King himself was in danger of being trampled down. But even more disastrous scenes took place at mid-day, when several hundred casks of wine were distributed to the people. A regular battle took place, in which the combatants were armed with hammers, knives, bars, hatchets, and bludgeons. The city was afterwards disgusted with the shouts of innumerable drunkards, who were rolling over and smothering each other. A general joy prevails throughout the kingdom in consequence of the Government's having renounced the monopoly of tobacco, which produced a revenue of about 20,000 francs per annum. The people are very desirous that the new king should take up his residence among them."

At Guadaloupe the tricoloured flag was hoisted on Sept. 23., amidst great demonstrations of joy. A subscription opened on the same day for the wounded Parisians produced 6,000fr.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Algiers, Oct. 4:—"Regiments of Bedouins (called Zouaves) are forming under French officers, who obtain a great advantage on consenting to enter them. They are immediately promoted one grade, and are to retain their new rank in the French army on returning into it, after two years' service in the Zonaves. Gen. Clausel is expected shortly to return to France; leaving the command in the hands of General Boyer, who will retain only ten thousand of the French troops."

The following is an extract of a letter of a recent date from Turin:—"The King of Sardinia has ordained the provincial contingents to take arms. His army, which amounts to 60,000 men, is put on the war establishment. He has also augmented the gendarmes of 600 men. Gen. Paolucci, Chief Commander of the Piedmontese troops, has received full powers to organise the troops without even consulting the Minister of War. The whole army is exasperated at this measure. All the bronze cannon are sending from Nice to Genoa, and the gunpowder to fort Bramant. The king trembles upon his throne. He is even afraid of his students. By a Royal Decree, he prohibits the opening of the Colleges for a year. Notwithstanding this suspension, the scholastic year will be reckoned to the students. The sight of the tricoloured flag has created universal joy at Genoa, and there as even been some agitation among the people. The police arrested 45 individuals on the occasion, who were conveyed to the fort of Fenestrelle. All the regular tribunals have received orders not to interfere with political trials, a military commission having been instituted for that purpose." This intelligence, as far as concerns in arming of troops, is confirmed by the *Courrier de l'Ain*; according to which the ordinary establishment will be more than doubled by the embodying of the contingents, independent of the new levies. At the same time, all the fortresses are being put into a state of defence, and are to be victualled for a year. Another letter from Turin announces that societies of fanatics have been for some time organising at Geneva, and other parts of the frontiers, as far as Basle. They are in active correspondence with Lyons, Besançon, and Colmar. The letters are not conveyed by the post, but transmitted from one personage to another, by confidential persons, to the place of their destination. This clandestine mode of correspondence, known for some years under the name of *priests'-post*, has acquired lately a line of communication from Fribourg to Lorraine and the department of the Var.

The German Papers announce that the Federal Diet is seriously engaged in concerting means to include the whole Germanic Confederation, Austria excepted, in one line of customs, and abolish among the Confederate States the customs, in the interior, which served recently as a pretext to the malcontents, and produced a great number of smugglers.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* gives the following extract of a letter, dated Alexandria, Sept. 15:—"The only news of importance here is the appointment of our Pacha to be Governor of Candia. The Turkish Plenipotentiary sent hither to confer with the Pacha on the subject, has returned to Constantinople, taking with him valuable presents for himself, and considerable subsidies for the Sultan. This honour conferred upon the Pacha is a great misfortune for Egypt. The most oppressive measures have been taken to collect the necessary funds for the Sultan, and for fitting out an expedition of 10,000 men. Hence, ready money is very scarce. To this may be added the expense of an increasing navy, a standing army of 40,000 men, and a number of Franks who have offices with large salaries. No idea can be formed of the distress of the country, which is sinking under the burden of pernicious monopolies. In consequence of some obnoxious fiscal regulations, the exports of corn will not be very considerable this year, although the harvest has been favourable."

We learn from Trieste, under date of the 28th ult., that the master of a ship, just arrived from Alexandria, has brought intelligence that the Egyptian expedition bound for the island of Candia, having on board 10,000 men, had sailed with a favourable wind.

It appears from an abstract made last year of the late Duke of Athol's woods and forests, that they consist of thiteen thousand, three hundred, and seventy-eight Scotch acres—of which the whole, except about one thousand acres, were planted by the late Duke after his accession in 1774. Thus, his Grace planted the enormous quantity of 15,473 English statue acres. Allowing 2,000 plauts to a Scotch acre, the number of trees planted will amount to 24,756,000. But the number in reality is much more, as ten per cent. may be allowed for making good—so that the number may be stated at 26,231,600. Of these plantations, the principal portion, to the amount of about 8,600 acres, are of larch; about 1,000 acres are of oak; the remainder are of Scottish fir, spruce fir, a few acres of birch, etc.—(Scotsman.)

Jamaica Papers have been received this day to the 21st September, which bring important intelligence from Columbia. Bolivar seems to play his cards with infinite finesse and management. The following are extracts of letters received: "Carthagnea, Sept. 3. Political news in this tempesuous country are rapidly verging to a crisis. The Liberals in power have given sad proofs that they are unfit to govern. Their reign must be short, and is perhaps even now at an end. The Battalion of Callio under Colonel Ximenes, with the people of the plains formed into calvalry under Col. Johnstone, have closely invested Bogota, and cut of all communication: the last post has been obtained; all the departments of Boyaca have declared for the Liberator. This department is now doing the same. He is called upon to take the command of the army, and save the country from ruin. The re-action in

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Venezuela is spreading fast—another month, I think, will develope the drama. Sept. 8. The Bogota post has arrived, bringing an account of the total defeat of the Liberals; they lost in action, on the 27th ult., fought near Bogota, 170 men killed, 100 wounded, and 570 prisoners, among them 40 officers, 700 stand of arms, 2 pieces of cannon, and all their ammunition; the Bolivian party only lost 20 men, and on the 28th entered Bogota in triumph. The President and Vice President remain in office. The new Ministers are to be, Urdaneta at the head of the War Department; Vorgara the home department; Don Pedro Gaul to be Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Minister of Finance had not been named. The principal Liberals, two Aruba, two Montoyas, D. Aznero and Jose Marquez, the Editors of the *Aurora* and *Democrat* newspapers; Colonel Vagras, etc. etc. have been ordered to quit the country, and in all probability will find their way to Jamaica. A meeting of the chieftains of the department of the Magdalena was held at Carthagena on the 2d of September, to take into consideration the propriety of saving the constitution by the force of arms, and to call on Bolivar to assume the command of the troops. A similar proposition was made to the Liberators by the civilians of Carthagena, which he magnanimously refused? Whether his Excellency is coquetting or not, a few short weeks will decide; and it is shrewdly suspected that General Paez, with his Venezuelans, and Bolivar, have for some time past been playing into each others hands. Every thing was apparently tranquil at Bogota on the 29 ult. All persons were supposed to be protected, and the militia of the capital were allowed to be incorporated with the Battalion of Calloa!!" There is a similar movement in Venezuela, and though the official dispatches have not been received by Bolivar, on account of the loss of the ship and messenger, yet he has ordered a letter addressed to himself calling on him to assume the reins of Government to be published at Carthagena.—Globe.

Lord Viscount Falkland, an accomplished young nobleman, whose father, the late Viscount, was mortally wounded in a duel with Mr. Powell, in 1809, will, we hear, shortly be married to Miss Fitzclarence, with the entire approbation of his Majesty and the Queen. The marriage settlement is nearly complete, and the ceremony will be per formed in a few days. (Standard.)

It is generally understood that Mr. Alderson has been appointed one of the new additional judges to be attached, under the Act of last Session of parliament to the three Supreme Courts of Common Law. It was also rumoured yesterday morning that Mr. Gurney had received an intimation of the like perferment. The third Judge will, probably, not be created until the Equity Jurisdiction of the Court of Exchequer shall be severed from its Common Law Jurisdiction, and the Chief Baron devote himself exclusively to the Equity Department. Five Judges for a court so destitute of business as the Exchequer now is, would be monstrous. (Chronicle.)

From the 1st of January to the 30th of September last, there arrived at Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Hamburgh and Bremen, 791,392 bags and 15,559 casks of coffee—49,801 casks, 141,292 chests, and 140,949 bags of sugar—37,238 casks of North America tobacco—56,486 casks, and 53,502 bags of rice—54,550 bags of Cotton—6,583 chests, and 1,032 serons of Indigo—31,658 quarter chests of tea—584,214 skins—131 barrels, and 283 bags of cloves—122 barrels of nutmegs—58 barrels of mace—180,680 bags of pepper—and 45 645 lasts of corn in which that imported at Hamburgh is not included.

We regret to learn that the Duke of Wellington, on his return from the house of Lords on Tuesday, was assailed by a mob of ignorant and misguided persons with marks of popular indignation, too unequivocal to be misunderstood. All this is in the highest degree disgraceful That the Duke of Wellington, whose splendid military career offers one of the brighest, if not the most brilliant page in his country's history, should ever become an object of any thing but love and attachment from his countrymen, is a circumstance greatly to be deplored. We fear, however, that it is but too true, that the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, and as First Lord of the Treasury in Downing-street, is a very different character in the estimation of a large part of the community. Be it so. We wish it were otherwise. That any part of the people of England should be so base, so degraded, and so cowardly, as to use personal violence to the once justly-valued idol of their admiration, and should hunt such a man as the Duke of Wellington, as they would a mad dog, through the streets, is as degrading to them as the Duke's high and imperishable fame has been, and must ever be, glorious to himself. We are warm friends to the free exercise and expression of popular opinion. But popular opinion to be respected, must be respectable; and who will attach any thing but contempt and infamy to those, who, lost in the crowd, vent their animosity towards the States man in acts of personal violence to the man? A few weeks at farthest—perhaps a few days—will show the country what the Duke of Wellington proposes to do towards the relief of the calamities which have too long impended over the country. Let the people patiently await the development of events, which violence cannot accelerate, but may delay. Let them, above all, remember, that they have a King on the Throne who every day evinces more and more the sympathy which he entertains towards every class of his subjects. The Minister of William the Fourth cannot either trample upon the liberties of the people, or turn a deaf ear to their distresses, where he even so inclined—for this plain reason, that his master will not let him Let us, then for the honour of our country, hear no more of personal violence, or any unmanly conduct towards the Duke of Wellington.—*Herald.*

The Duchess of Kent is residing in a private house of very moderate dimensions at the east side of Montague square. Her Royal Highness dines and passes the greater portion of her time with Madame Lindolph.—(Court Journal.)

The conduct of the Ex-King and the whole party, since their re-appearance in Edinburgh, has given satisfaction to those who have interested themselves in their fortunes. The Ex-King, especially, lives strictly retired. When he walks out, he is always accompanied by one or two or three gentlemen, and appears in the dress of a respectable citizen: he assumes no consequence —he neither courts, fears, nor shrinks from the public gaze, but his whole bearing evinces that he is fully conscious of his misfortunes, and the consequent sufferings they have occasioned. Those who have had opportunities of seeing him, assert that his whole deportment demonstrates that he is conscious that he has fallen from the pinnacle of human greatness "never to hope again." The probable duration of the Ex-King's residence in Holyrood is very uncertain. As a number of his dependents have taken fashionable houses, which they must furnish at no trifling expense it is probable that he has come "weary and auld to lay his bones among us." The Archbishop of Rheims, who was in Edinburgh as the King's Aumonier when the Ex-King formerly resided in Holyrood House, and whom several old citizens remember hearing preach in the Roman Catholic Chapel in Blackfairs' Wynd, is treating for a house at the east end of the Regent Terrace. We are also informed that the Waterloo Hotel has been inspected, as a residence for Charles and his family, in the event of our gracious and gallant Sovereign paying us a visit next summer; though a contemporary, we observe, has stated that it is the Ex-King's intention, should such an event take place, to undertake a tour through the Highlands. Tuesday the Duke and Duchess d'Angouleme and attendants arrived at the Palace, in a splendid coach and four. They appeared to be exhausted and dejected—the natural effects of their long and rather rapid journey. The whole party amount to from 90 to 100 persons, and as, impelled by curiosity, crowds of gentlemen and ladies daily and hourly repair to the Palace, the esplanade exhibits a shadow of the life and bustle of by gone days.—(Scotsman.)

In the Court of King's Bench this morning an action was tried, brought by the plaintiff, M. de Manfort, a merchant in France, to recover the amount of a bill of exchange for £600, drawn upon the defendants Saunders and Co. by a commercial house in the Mauritius, and accepted by them. Mr. Campbell conducted the plaintiff's case, from which it appeared that the bill in question came into M. De Manfort's hands in a regular course of commercial transactions. It was drawn by Saunders, and———, in the Mauritius, upon the House of Saunders, Brothers, and Co. in London, and made payable at the banking house of Glynn and Co. On its arriving at maturity, and being presented for payment, it was dishonoured,—and the plaintiff in consequence, after some negotiations with the acceptors, commenced legal proceedings against them, and the defendants put in as a bar to the action a plea of abatement. The hand-writing of the defendant was not disputed, neither was it alleged that the plaintiff had not given full value for the bill. The bill having been read in evidence, Mr. Brougham, on the other side, produced testimony in support of the plea of abatement. He showed by an agreement that had been signed by the parties, that the drawers of the bill in the Mauritius, and the acceptors of it in London, were partners, and participated alike in all profits and losses. He therefore contended that they all ought to be joined in the present action, and in default thereof that the plea was good, and the action could not be maintained. Mr. Campbell, in reply, said he should blush for the laws of his country, if it was to be told in France that a foreigner seeking justice in a British Court was unable to obtain it by such a flimsy pretence as the one then set up. After some further observations, the Learned Counsel put in a letter from the defendants to the attorneies of the plaintiff, in which they expressed their regret that the bill had not been sent back to the house in the Mauritius which, they added, had regularly taken up all previous bills so circumstanced. In this letter they did not make the slightest allusion to any partnership subsisting between them, but said the house in the Mauritius was perfectly solvent, whi'st they were obliged to ask time of their creditors. Mr. Brougham replied to this additional evidence, and in a very humourous manner remarked upone his Learned Friend (Mr. Campbell) blushing for the laws of his country. He could assure hi' Hon. Friend, now that he had become, moss deservedly, a member of the Legislature, ht would very often witness what ought, and would make him blush.—(Great laughter.) He contended that the plea of abatement was a good legal answer to the present action. Lord Tenterden, in summing up, told the jury that the question for them to consider was, whether or not the plaintiff, when he brought his action, could have had any reasonable grounds to suppose that the drawers of the bill in the Mauritius, and the acceptors of it in London, were in partnership. If they were of opinion there was no ground for entertaining such an opinion, then their verdict must be for the plaintiff. If on the contrary, then the plea was good, a verdict must pass for the defendant. The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages, £682 12s. being the amount of the bill and interest.—*Oct.* 20.

It has been already stated, that the further progress in the building of Buckingham Palace, after an expenditure of, we believe, *upwards of one million sterling*, is suspended, as his present Majesty does not intend to reside there, and those persons in the Government who have the direction of those matters think it time enough to provide for posterity. The tradesmen and working people are, we understand, unpaid upwards of fifty thousand pounds. There remains in the hands of the Lords of the Treasury unappropriated, about half that amount. (Chronicle.)

We were yesterday waited on by a gentleman from Berkshire, who gave us a very clear and sensible account of some recent proceedings in that part of the country. A meeting of the Magistrate of the Forest Division of the county was held at Oakingham, about seven miles from Reading. Mr. Walter the High Sheriff, and Mr. Fisher Palmer, among others were present. The object of the Meeting was to consider what measure were necessary in the present disturbed state of the district. An opulent farmer, who holds lands under Mr. F. Palmer, observed that the cause of all the distress was the high rents, which prevented the farmers from employing the labourers. On this Fisher Palmer produced a rent-roll of his father, and showed that the farm held by that gentleman was, fifty years ago, let for only one shilling and sixpence an acre less than the present rent. But he observed that the taxes were then only thirteen millions, whereas they were now nearly sixty millions, and the additional taxation had adduced corresponding distress. In the very parish of Warningham, it was observed by some one that the tithes which belonged to the See of Salisbury, were let a few years ago for about £400 a year, whereas Mr. Crabtree, Sir F. Burdett's steward, now rented them for £1,500 a year. The working clergyman receives only about £100 a year out of all this amount. On Wednesday forenoon a meeting was held of the Magistrates of the reading division in that town, for the purpose of considering in what manner the disturbances could be arrested. All the persons of any consideration in the neighbourhood had received letters from Swing. The state of the poor in Berkshire, according to our informant, is miserable beyond description The grocers and general dealers, who have but too many opportunities of knowing the situation of the labouring poor, are witnesses to dreadful scenes. All sorts of garbage are sold to them, and food is devoured with eagerness, which no gentleman would allow his dogs to touch. The rancid scraping of Irish butter are purchased and greedily devoured. One half of the labouring people do not touch animal food once a week. The distress of the people is so much felt by tradesmen, that they see nothing but ruin before them. Our informant was present at a fire on Mr. Green's premises on Tuesday. The labouring people showed no want of will to extinguish it, but they were a set of miserable looking creatures, under-fed, feeble, without shoes, and altogether in a shocking plight. Mr. Clive ascended a ladder placed against a rick, and addressed them in a tone which seemed to indicate dissatisfaction with their efforts; but our informant conceived that their want of energy was rather the result of feebleness than want of good will. The population, he says, is every where redundant. The inclosure of Windsor Forest has added greatly to the distress of the poor. This took place during the war, when prices were high. A number of farmers sunk capital on the lands at that time, and abandoned the cultivation when prices fell, leaving the unemployed poor a burden on the parishes. To show what must be the privations of the labourers, he instanced a ploughman on the farm of a great cultivator, who had a wife and six children, and received in all ten shillings a week: out of which he had to pay his cottage rent of £3 a year—clothes and shoes of course can only be obtained by begging. The demoralisation caused by this state of things is excessive. Every man plays at the game of robbing his neighbour. The small farmers are obliged to send their corn to market as soon as possible in order to pay their way. They are obliged to employ labourers when wages are high. The more opulent farmer defers as much of his labour as he can to the dead time, when the labourers are only partially employed: he then engages them on the lowest terms, throwing them for their support on the parish, by which means the small farmers, the village shopkeepers, the village artisans, etc., are ruined by the preseure of poor's rates. It is in this way that the race of small farmers has been almost extirpated, and an impassable gulph made between the labourer and the farmer. However, like all other evils, it will work its own cure, but the cure is dreadful. In the mean time the hand of every man is against every other man. We yesterday conversed with a gentleman from Berwickshire (South of Scotland) who gave a most favourable account of that part of the country. The labouring people were employed, happy and well fed and clothed. No abatement of rent was thought of. So far from this, he mentioned a farm on an estate about four miles from Dunse, let at £150, for which the tenant and himself offered an increse of £20 a year. People imperfectly acquainted with the subject speak of large farms as the cause of the distress. The distress is caused neither by large nor small farms. Throughout Northumberland and South of Scotland the farms are generally very large, and the labouring population are well fed, and well lodged and glad. But the labourers are not redundant, and can make their own terms. The labourers of the South of England are in most places rebundant. They are consequently at the mercy of their employers. They cannot make their own terms. The poor's rates keep them above typhus-poor to use the phrase of a gentleman from Wiltshire. Without the poor's rates they would be ground down to a condition of the utmost sufferings, and no respectable persons would be able to live in the Country. It is astonishing to us how, with so many causes of demoralisation in constant operation in England, things are not worse. Thus, for instance, in every parish the landholder lets to the farmer along with the land the power of cheating the Parson, that is, he knows that the farmer, in offering for the farm, takes into account his ability to bring the Parson to terms. The farmer sometimes finds himself out in his calculation by a new incumbent, who is more than a match for him, He, however, calculated on his ability to cheat the parson, and naturally consider the Parson's demand as the cause of his ruin. Again, the poor's rates enable the farmers not merely to throw the maintenance of their labourers on village tradesmen and other residents, but also afford them a means of reaching the tithe holder. Thus every parish is a little hell upon earth, exhibiting a constant spectacle of conspiracy and injustice, and where all the bad passions are brought into play. Those who are not natives of the South of England, but have been brought up in parts of England, where a more simple state of things prevails, are beyond measure shocked at the constant spectacle of oppression on the one part, and dishonesty, and fraud, and cunning, on the other, which they are daily forced to witness.—(Chronicle.)

Sharks—Extract from the log book of an emigrant proceeding to Swan River:

"Fell in with a shoal of sharks, which played round the vessel, to the annoyance of the sailors. At mid day all the gentlemen were busily employed (it being a dead calm) in baiting hooks to catch sharks, and one of them soon took the bait. Lamentable result! a general shout of victory was given; and the line was letrun astern. The fish was full 18 feet in length, and in floundering to disentangle itself caused so much sport, that several passengers, eager and headstrong, crowded into the captain's boat, which hung suspended by the quarter davits over the stern of the shipt Suddenly they all got to the head of the boat to see the shark hauled under the stern of the vessel, struggling with the line. In a moment the quarter davit on the starboard side of the vessel broke off and let one end of the boat down, precipitating every soul in it into the sea among the sharks. Here was a scene of horror and confusion! The captain was in the midships when it happened. I was busily employed at my tents, under the tuition of the boatswain, but like the rest when the shark was caught, left my occupation to witness the sport, but Providence guided me to a point of safety. I got over the ship's side and placed myself in the mizen chains. The boatswain slung himself by a rope, and lowered himself to the surface of the water, with the harpoon in his hand, ready to strike the fish, at the very instant the accident happened. Young Williams, followed me, but not satisfied with the view, he hastily climbed up the side of the poop cabin, and was the last that jumped into the unlucky boat, and made up the number of twelve persons struggling in the sea among these fish of prey. Our captain was almost beside himself when he jumped upon the poop. There was no time for thought—all hands commenced throwing out ropes loose spars, oars, and every buoyant article we could lay hands on for them to cling to. Fortunately it was a dead calm, or every soul must have perished; our vessel only drifted by the little current of the sea. I saved one lad by throwing over a knife board, which the cabin boy had been using; my man Hibbert, threw over an Indian mat, Master Shaw a young gentleman about 15, got upon it, and was three miles astern of us before we could reach him with the boat. Earl's footman who could swim but was so exhausted from fear of the sharks, that he was sinking when I dragged the line, the shark was attached to across his face, when he had the presence of mind to put the corp between his teeth, when I hauled him within reach of a rope with a loop, which he contrived to get one of his legs through, and thus clinging three or four of us hauled him safe up. Mr. Peter Shadwell was also most actively employed; he has been in the East India Company's Service, is a brother of the Vice Chancellor of England, a pleasant companion of mine—in short, after half an hour's exertion all were saved but two. I lament to say Williams was one of the unfortunates. I saw him sink to rise no more. He had hold of an oar, but lost his balance—he slipt it and actually flung his arms round the captured shark (which was now pulled up to the surface of the water) to save himself, but when he found out what he had hold of, he was horror struck; he called me by name, Oh, my God! my God! witness my end! and down he sank to rise up no more. Also a fine healthy country lad, whom my friend Lukin had taken as an apprentice, with another brother, from the parish of Dover.—*Hobart Town Courier, August* 21.

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